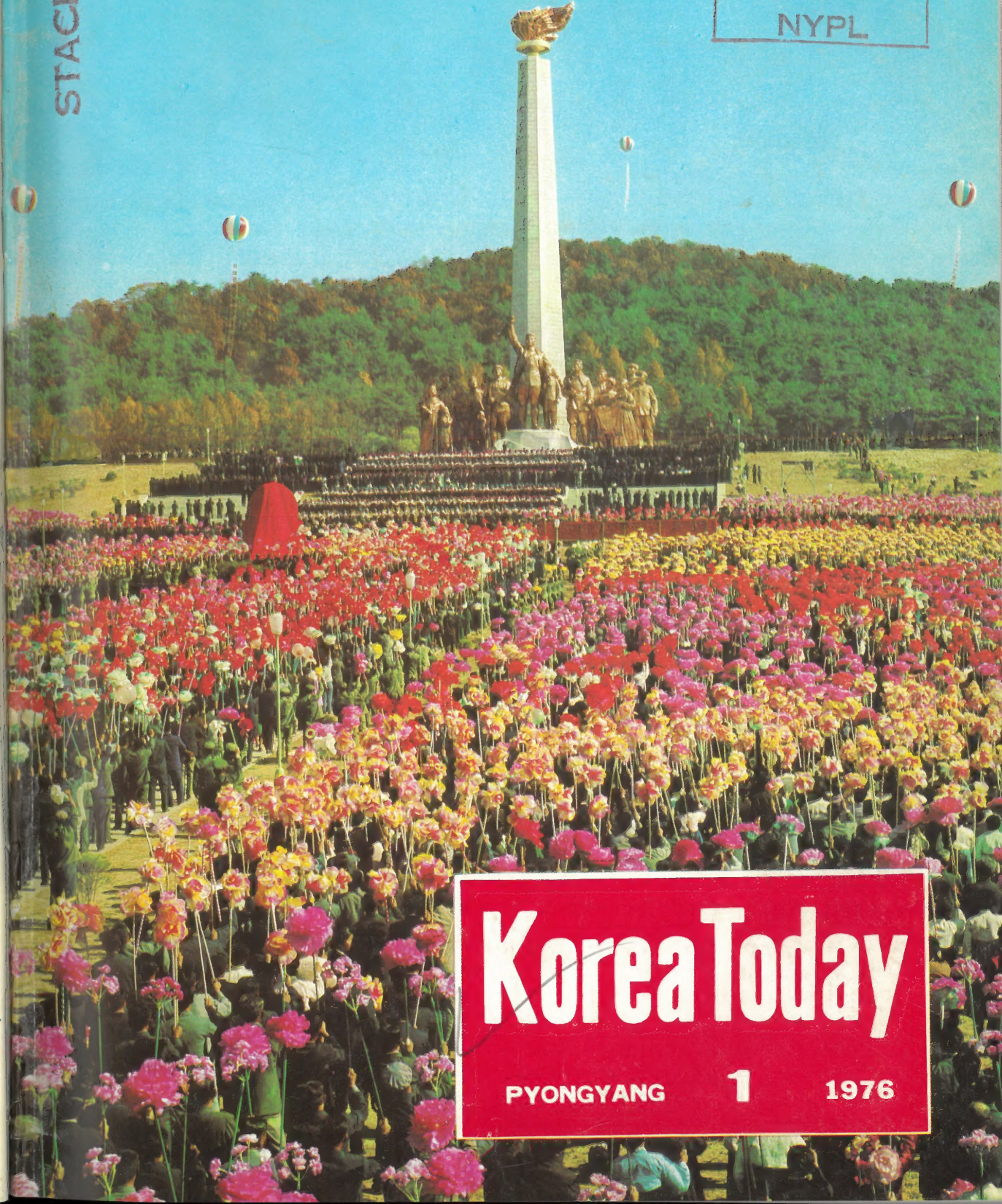


STACK 3

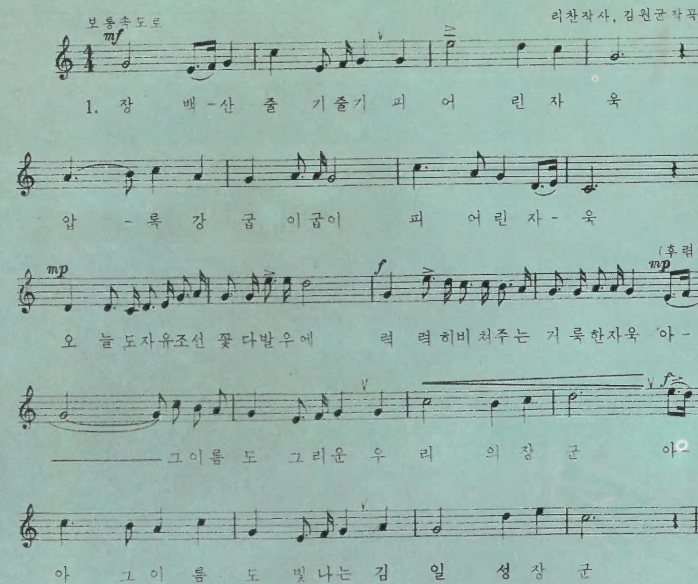
PER. SEC.
APR 14 1976
NYPL



Korea Today

PYONGYANG 1 1976

김일성장군의 노래



SONG OF GENERAL KIM IL SUNG

1. Marks of blood on every ridge of the Jangbaek,
Marks of blood on every reach of the Amnok.
Still now over the blooming free Korea
Those sacred marks shed brilliant rays.
O dear is the name, our beloved General!
O glorious is the name, General Kim Il Sung!
2. Tell, ye snowstorms in the wilderness of Manchuria,
Tell, ye long, long nights of deep forests,
Who is the partisan unrivalled for all times!
Who is the patriot peerless for all ages!
O dear is the name, our beloved General!
O glorious is the name, General Kim Il Sung!

Korea Today

No. 1 (232) 1976

MONTHLY JOURNAL
PUBLISHED BY THE FOREIGN LANGUAGES
PUBLISHING HOUSE

Pyongyang, Korea

CONTENTS

New Year Address	KIM IL SUNG	2
Technical Revolution Is a Political Task to Liberate Working People from Tough Labour		6
To Better House Working People		9
The Countrywide "Movement for Winning the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions"—A Grand Revolutionary Onward Move- ment of Our People		12
Basis of Juche Idea—Man Is Master of All Things and Decides Everything		17
Intense Loyalty, Flame of Innovation		20
Production Sharply Increases through Automation		22
Pyongyang, Capital of Revolution		24
Our Shipbuilding Industry Has Made Signal Progress		33
Creative Labour, Worthwhile Life at a Lumber Station		35
Brilliant Solution of Youth Problem		37
Prospering Rihyon-ri		41
Greeting to the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean Workers' Party		43
One Day at a Colliery Hospital		45
Feature Film "The Path Traversed by a Medical Scientist"		46
Kuryong Waterfall		49
Koryo Porcelain		50
Burning Desire for National Reunification		51
US Imperialist Aggressor Troops Must Quit South Korea at Once		53
South Korean Economy Faces Ruinous Crisis		55

FRONT COVER: A solemn ceremony for unveiling the statue of the great leader
Comrade Kim Il Sung is held on Mt. Wangjae-san, the holy revolutionary
mountain

Printed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

M-10
3668

NEW YEAR ADDRESS

KIM IL SUNG

Comrades,

We are greeting the New Year 1976 with the great pride and delight that we celebrated the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea as a grand festival of victors.

Ushering in the New Year that will be adorned with fresh victories and glories, I offer my warm congratulations and greetings to our workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals and all the rest of the people, who are dedicating their all to the Party and the revolution.

Seeing this hope-filled New Year in, I extend my greetings to the revolutionaries, patriotic democrats, youth, students, and all other sections of the people in south Korea who are fighting unyieldingly to democratize south Korean society and reunify the country.

My New Year greetings and wishes go also to 600,000 Koreans in Japan and all other overseas Koreans who are struggling bravely for their democratic, national rights and their socialist homeland.

The year 1975 was a very significant year when we commemorated the 30th anniversary of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

On the occasion of the 30th birthday of the Party last year, the whole Party and the entire country boiled with elated political zeal and there was a great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist construction.

In the heightened political atmosphere last

year our Party's unity and cohesion strengthened further and the popular masses' trust in the Party increased as never before. As a result, our revolutionary ranks became more serried and the political forces of our revolution were consolidated as firmly as a rock.

The entire people struggled energetically with unbounded loyalty to the Party and won tremendous victories in the grand socialist construction.

On the industrial front we succeeded in attaining the major goals of the Six-Year Plan and worked a miracle of fulfilling this plan 16 months ahead of schedule in terms of total industrial output value.

On the agricultural front, in spite of extremely unfavourable climatic conditions, we brought in a record crop, thus achieving a proud success—producing over 700,000 tons more of grain than in 1974.

On the transport front, too, we did a lot of work. We increased the transport capacity of the railways and completed a huge pipeline between Musan and Chongjin to transport headings and a large, long-distance belt conveyor at the Unryul Mine. This was a giant stride in the transport revolution.

There were leaps forward and innovations on other fronts of socialist economic construction last year, and a high rate of growth was ensured in the national economy as a whole. At present when the world is being swept by

grave economic upheavals and production is at a standstill in many countries, our socialist construction is developing by leaps and bounds and our economy is growing constantly at a high speed. This clearly shows the correctness of our Party's Juche line of economic construction and the indestructible vitality of our country's independent national economy.

Last year we carried out the cultural revolution vigorously; thus we fully introduced the universal 11-year compulsory education and successfully implemented the decision of the Fifth Party Congress on training a one-million strong army of intellectuals.

I extend warm thanks to all our people, including our heroic workers, cooperative farmers and working intellectuals, who performed undying labour feats on all fronts of socialist construction last year.

Last year witnessed great victories on our diplomatic front, too. Thanks to our Party's independent foreign policy and energetic external activities, the international relations of our Republic expanded markedly and the international solidarity of our revolution became firmer still.

In spite of the malignant obstructions of the US imperialists and their stooges, we achieved a brilliant success at the conference of the foreign ministers of the non-aligned nations, and triumphantly joined the non-aligned movement with the unanimous support of those nations. At the 30th session of the UN General Assembly the resolution of our side on the Korean question reflecting our Party's policy of independent national reunification was adopted with the approval of an overwhelming majority. This was an epoch-making event unprecedented in the history of the United Nations. We now have a larger number of friends and sympathizers throughout the world, and have created a more favourable international atmosphere for our cause of national reunification.

On the New Year occasion, I extend warm

gratitude and offer New Year greetings to the leaders and peoples of all the friendly nations of the world who give active support and encouragement to our people's revolutionary cause.

Last year was indeed a year of historic importance when great changes took place in our people's political life and our country's revolutionary development. The year 1975 will be recorded brilliantly in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle as a year of victory when the Six-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction, was fulfilled ahead of time, as a year of glory when Korea, a country of Juche, gained a wide reputation in the whole world.

Comrades,

This year we have before us the important tasks of further accelerating the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, giving energetic support to the democratic movement of the south Korean people, and strengthening solidarity with the world revolutionary forces in order to move up the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. We should never rest content with the successes already achieved but brace ourselves up for a vigorous struggle to implement our Party's three-point line of national reunification.

First of all, we must greatly accelerate the grand socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic.

The central task for socialist economic construction this year is to attain the goals of the Six-Year Plan yet to be reinforced and make full preparations for the undertaking of a new long-term plan.

We must exert our efforts for the ferrous metallurgical and cement industries; we must make the maximum use of their existing production capacities and complete the construction projects now under way at the earliest possible date and thus victoriously attain the goals of steel and cement production under the Six-Year Plan.

Giving definite priority to the extractive industries is a pressing task in giving full play to the processing industries, whose productive potentialities have increased radically in recent years, and in continuously advancing the nation's economy at a fast rate. In the extractive industries it is imperative to bring about a big upswing in the production of coals and ores; this will be effected through stepping up geological prospecting, giving precedence to tunnelling and earth scraping and quickly completing the comprehensive mechanization of pit work. This year especially great efforts should be directed to the development of the Komdok Mine to increase the output of nonferrous ores markedly.

In the engineering industry we must make strenuous efforts to increase the capacity to produce heavy machines and ordered equipment, and speed up the construction of a new heavy machine plant, thereby finishing at least its first section this year.

The agricultural front still remains one of our major fronts. Since unfavourable natural and climatic conditions continue and the world's food situation is becoming more and more acute, we must keep devoting great efforts to the development of agriculture. In agriculture we must take thoroughgoing measures for overcoming the influence of the cold front this year, raise the level of farm mechanization by making effective use of all farm machines and technical means and wage a widespread campaign to terrace sloping fields, thereby boosting agricultural production.

This year, too, we must energetically push ahead with the transport revolution. The strain on transport is not yet fully eased and transport still fails to meet the demands of the rapidly developing national economy. In the field of transport, an active struggle should be waged to increase the transport capacity of the railways, expand water transport and develop pipeline, cableway and belt-conveyer transport, so that the demands of

the grand socialist construction for transport will be fully met.

An important task confronting the economic field now is to normalize production, improve the quality of goods and run the country's economy assiduously in all spheres of the national economy. In all units and all branches, we must improve economic management and normalize production, make any product useful and handy so as to better serve the country's economic development and people's life, do away with all practices of wastage and manufacture more goods with existing materials, equipment and manpower.

We are building socialism under the circumstances in which the US imperialists and their lackeys are ceaselessly manoeuvring to provoke a new war. We must sharpen our revolutionary vigilance against the enemy's aggressive and provocative activities, and be fully prepared to firmly defend the country's security and our revolutionary gains against any enemy invasion.

The officers and men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces should never relax and slacken, but always keep themselves alert and ready and strengthen in every way the combat readiness and fighting capacity of their units.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are major revolutionary tasks confronting our Party and people at the present time; and the successful carrying out of the three revolutions is precisely the decisive guarantee for victory in all work. We should energetically carry out the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—through a mass movement, and thereby further accelerate socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and strengthen our revolutionary forces politically, economically and militarily.

Last year the south Korean people launched a vigorous and unyielding struggle against fascism and for democratization, in a difficult situation where the US imperialists

and their stooges resorted to such a harsh fascist repression. This year, too, the south Korean people should fight dauntlessly for the right to live and democratic freedom, for the country's reunification and the victory of the revolution. The people in the northern half of the Republic should not forget even for a moment their compatriots in the south who are groaning under the fascist rule of the US imperialists and their stooges, and should do everything in their power to support and encourage the south Korean people in their just patriotic struggle.

This year the Chongryon organizations and Koreans in Japan should launch a vigorous struggle to firmly defend their democratic, national rights and bring about national reunification and the prosperity and progress of their socialist homeland. They should strive to strengthen friendship and solidarity with the Japanese people and other progressive peoples of the world.

Today the general international situation is turning in favour of our revolution and world revolution. The world revolutionary forces are growing in number and strength as the days go by, and the general situation

is changing in favour of the progressive peoples. This year, too, our Party and the Government of the Republic will, under the uplifted revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, resolutely oppose the imperialists' aggression and war machinations, and fight to frustrate the imperialist and neo-colonialist plots to attain their political and economic ends by splitting and pitting the third world peoples against each other. They will also make strenuous efforts to cement solidarity with the world's progressive peoples and promote friendly and cooperative relations with them. Thus, they will turn the international situation more favourable for our revolution and contribute actively to expediting the triumph of world revolution.

Our revolutionary cause is just and our people have bright prospects. Victory and glory are always in store for our people who fight on for the just revolutionary cause.

Let all of us fight vigorously for greater victory in socialist construction, for the acceleration of the country's independent, peaceful reunification, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

Technical Revolution Is a Political Task to Liberate Working People from Tough Labour

The process of building socialism-communism is that of struggle to free people from all sorts of subjugation and make them live independent and creative lives as the true masters of nature and society.

A working-class party in power should carry out the technical revolution as well as the ideological and cultural revolutions in order to build socialism-communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the immortal Juche idea, advanced an original thought that the technical revolution is a political task to deliver the working people from arduous labour.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The essence of the technical revolution is to eliminate the fundamental differences in labour and free the working people from heavy labour. The technical revolution is not a mere technical, practical task to increase material wealth by developing technology and the productive forces. It is an important political task to free the working people, liberated from exploitation and oppression, even from the fetters of nature and ensure them complete social equality and independent and creative lives." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 23.)

The technical revolution is a very important task to develop the technology of a country. In other words, it is a struggle to replace old techniques with new ones and to mechanize, semi-automate and automate manual labour.

The technical revolution to equip the national economy with new techniques is not a mere technical, practical task to produce more consumer goods or equipment, but a political task to liberate the working people, freed from

imperialist and capitalist exploitation, even from tough and backbreaking work once and for all and make them enjoy complete freedom and happiness as true masters of society and nature.

The technical revolution to liberate the working people from hard and backbreaking labour is an important successive revolutionary task which the Communists should undertake.

The overthrow of landlord and capitalist classes and exploiting system and the liberation of the working people from all sorts of exploitation and oppression is the first and foremost duty for the Communists assuming a lofty mission to build a new society.

But the Communists cannot say they have fulfilled their mission only by seizing power, transforming the relations of production along socialist lines and freeing the working people from exploitation and oppression. In order to fulfil their lofty mission, the Communists must also carry out the technical revolution designed to emancipate the working people even from difficult and arduous labour. Only by carrying out this revolution, it is possible to build up a country's firm material and technical basis, eliminate the distinctions between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial labour and between mental and physical labour and free the working people from fetters of nature.

The technical revolution is a sacred cause of emancipating even from difficult and arduous work the working people freed from the oppression of imperialism and the exploiting classes and it is a political revolutionary task to make people conduct independent and creative activity as the true master of their own destiny.

The immortal thought of the great leader

that the technical revolution is a political task to emancipate the working people from difficult labour is a brilliant application to the technical revolution of the Juche idea calling for attaching primary importance to man in everything and making everything serve him.

In capitalist society the technical reconstruction cannot be a political task to emancipate people from hard labour. In such society the increasing application of machines and their improvement put a greater number of workers out of job and throw them on to streets, and lead to greater labour intensity and longer working hours.

Technical progress in capitalist society enriches a tiny handful of exploiters and worsens the living conditions of the working people making up the overwhelming majority of the population.

In our country where power and means of production are in the hands of the people and the Juche idea is the guiding idea for revolution and construction, the technical revolution is a completely political task to emancipate the working people from difficult labour.

In our country, technical development serves to make the working people's labour easier and more efficient and free people from tough labour so that they can conduct more independent and creative activity. The technical revolution in our country does not produce surplus manpower and unemployment.

The great leader's original thought that the technical revolution is an important political task to free the working people from difficult labour fully reflects the essential demand of the socialist system and the age-old ardent desire of the masses of the working people. This great thought is a clear manifestation of the lofty moral quality of the leader who has devoted his all to the interests of the masses of the working people.

The great leader's original thought of the technical revolution is of great theoretical and practical importance in the carrying out of the socialist-communist cause.

The thought of the technical revolution indicates the straight way to building up the solid material-technical foundations of socialism and carrying the socialist-communist cause to success.

The leader's thought of the technical revolution is fundamentally distinct from the one-sided viewpoint that regards the technical revolution under socialism as a mere technical problem of creating the economic basis of the country.

Of course, technical development and strong material basis reduce arduous and backbreaking labour, increase material wealth and make the people's life more abundant and cultured.

But, this is radically different from the policy of developing technology purposefully and creating the solid material and technical foundations of the country with the chief object of freeing the working people from tough labour in carrying out the communist cause.

The great leader's thought on the technical revolution embodying the immortal Juche idea makes it possible to build up the firm material and technical foundations of the country and occupy the material fortress of communism at an early date, liberating the toiling people from tough labour, in accordance with the essential requirement of the socialist system. It also renders it possible to capture the ideological fortress with success. Thus it makes it possible to promote struggle for the communist cause along a straight road without twists and turns.

Since the leader's Juche-based thought on the technical revolution fully accords with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and most correctly reflects the aspiration and desire of the working masses, it can lead the masses of the toiling people, the decisive factor in social and historical development, to fight for the completion of the communist cause with a high degree of revolutionary zeal and creative activity.

The leader's original thought regarding the technical revolution as a political task is an outstanding idea which has made a lasting contribution to the development of the scientific communist theory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the thought on the technical revolution and has wisely organized and led the whole Party and the entire people to implement it, with the result that our country has made brilliant achievements in carrying out the technical revolution.

The major tasks of the technical revolution set before our Party at the present stage are to narrow drastically the difference between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour and deliver women from the heavy burden of household chores. They are called the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

The three major tasks of the technical

revolution are the technical revolutionary tasks of new higher stage to be carried out after socialist industrialization; they are the strategic tasks of socialist construction for the complete victory of socialism.

In industry, great technical progress has been made through struggle for implementing the three major tasks of the technical revolution formulated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Party Congress.

Especially, the machine-building industry, the basis of the technical revolution, has made leaping progress.

In the mining industry, the Party policy of introducing large, modern and high-speed machines and equipment and various means of transport is being successfully executed. As a result, the level of comprehensive mechanization in cutting ore and coal and transport has remarkably risen and the automation of production processes by industrial TVs and remote control has been realized at sifting yards, blast furnaces, open hearth furnaces, electric furnaces, granulated iron revolving kilns and reduced pellet furnaces of many iron and steel works.

In chemical industry, great successes have been achieved in reducing tough labour and eliminating harmful and heat-affected work.

Many enterprises of building-material industry have introduced industrial TVs in calcinators, automated or remote-controlled machines and equipment and established the system of commanding production operations by transceivers.

A great number of factories and enterprises have promoted in a big way the technical reconstruction to mechanize or automate boilers and other heating equipment, modernize production processes and eliminate dust and harmful gas.

In consequence, in industry the difference between heavy and light labour has been remarkably reduced, heat-affected and harmful work eliminated in the main and the technical foundation of our industry as a whole strengthened appreciably.

Successes have been also made in narrowing drastically the difference between agricultural and industrial labour.

Further consolidating the achievements of irrigation and rural electrification already completed, main efforts have been directed to the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

A decisive progress has been made in comprehensive farm mechanization; ploughing, thrashing, fodder crushing and carriage have been completely mechanized, the mechanization of rice transplanting nearly finished and a large number of weeders and fertilizer sprayers have been manufactured and supplied.

In the farming season of 1975 the supply of chemical fertilizers was two times as against 1970 and their *per-chongbo* supply amounted to more than one ton.

A splendid progress has been also made in implementing the task of the technical revolution to emancipate women from the heavy burden of household chores.

It cannot be said that the women problem is completely solved only by giving women the equal political rights with men. The problem can be perfectly solved only when they are even provided with every condition to participate actively in socialist construction.

Today our women are provided with every material condition to take an active part in socialist construction and socio-political life. Thanks to the warm love and fatherly concern of the leader, popular socio-cultural measures and communist steps are carried into effect and light industry has developed.

Water service was introduced at 87 per cent of farm villages as of the end of August 1975. Especially, during the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan the supply of processed meat, fishes and vegetables was sharply increased, quantities of modern kitchen utensils such as refrigerators, washing machines and electric rice-cooking pots were produced and thus the women's burden of household chores greatly lessened.

At the commemoration of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the concrete ways to carry out at an early date the tasks of technical revolution formulated at the Fifth Party Congress.

In accordance with the leader's teaching, our people are striving to introduce mechanization, semi-automation and automation in all industries, radically improve the technical equipment of transport, complete the chemicalization and comprehensive mechanization of agriculture as soon as possible, further develop food industry and turn out modern kitchen utensils in larger quantities.



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance on the construction site of the Chollima Street

To Better House Working People

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has devoted his all to the sacred cause for the freedom and happiness of the people. Under his warm care and wise guidance our coun-

try has now turned into a socialist paradise where the entire people are equally well-off.

Beautiful towns and villages have mushroomed with modern dwellings everywhere

people live.

Radical changes have taken place everywhere—Pyongyang, the modern revolutionary capital, and local cities and towns, and even mountain villages and hamlets on solitary islands, and every home, as well as work place, has become the seat of happiness for the working people.

The leader has shown deep concern and given careful guidance to building more dwellings faster for our people which are better to live in, more comfortable and attractive.

Stories about the fatherly leader's concern for housing construction are too many to tell.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We must construct buildings which are socialist in content, to make people happy, to provide them convenience, and the designs must be drawn up precisely along these lines."

The fatherly leader always finds himself among people out of a warm desire to build comfortable houses for them.

One day in January, 1958 he called at a flat of a new multistoried apartment house.

He asked the housewife in detail about her family's living and housing conditions.

She said that they lived in comfort.

But, not content with her reply, he examined the structure of the flat. He put his hand on the floor to see whether it was warm, and he kindly asked her which she preferred, a floor or an *ondol* heated floor.

His humane conduct made her feel quite at home. She said as unreservedly as to her real father that the *ondol* floor was the best for old people and babies.

Then he turned to those accompanying him and said:

"How do you think? She is right, isn't she?"

"She has given us very good advice. What the people say good is good. We must study how to introduce underfloor heating system in multistoried dwelling houses in the future."

Later on, the leader saw that the under-floor heating system was introduced in all multistoried apartment houses as people liked and a greater number of more comfortable houses were built for people to live better.

Early in 1951, when the Fatherland Liberation War was at its height, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called a designer and gave him a task to draw up a general plan for Pyongyang reconstruction. Thus the blueprint for capital city reconstruction was prepared.

Straightly from the Pyongyang celebration of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, the leader who led the war to a great victory went to the Kangnam Brick Yard to show the direction and give concrete tasks to produce high-quality bricks in larger quantities for the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

He pointed to the need of introducing pre-fab methods in construction from 1954 on and to concrete ways to implement the Party policy for construction.

Busy as the leader was with big important state affairs, he frequented construction sites for guidance.

Late in November, 1969 the fatherly leader went to the windy bank of the Potong-gang River and proposed his plan to build a very big street.

Walking along the muddy riverside road, he pointed out where multistoried houses and bridges over railroads should be constructed and proposed that new streets be built annually one by one through a big battle for construction—this street in 1970, the Pipa Street in 1971 and then other streets.

The leader referred to a great plan to form the best residential district in the world where there lay the slum quarters called "To-songrang" in the pre-liberation years and called on the builders many times to teach how to design and build the district, paying close attention to highways, waterworks and drainages, the style of dwellings, street trees and the colors of wallpaper.

The new street was completed in half a year. During this short period the leader gave important teachings on more than 40 occasions and examined blueprints scores of times.

He said that humidity in rooms should be regulated well for the health of the dwellers and that the water of the Potong-gang River had to be made clearer by leading the water of the Taedong-gang River. He also pointed out where stores, welfare service establishments, clinics, kindergartens, nurseries and schools should be erected. One day he visited a flat and looked round its rooms pasted with gracefully patterned wallpaper and the beautifully tiled kitchen, bathroom and wash room. And he instructed to better fit up the flat.

The leader named the new street completed in half a year "Chollima Street."

This street is an outcome of the great love of the fatherly leader for the people.

Thanks to his great love for them, the Pipa, Sangwonson, Rakwon and other streets have gone up in Pyongyang, modern buildings appeared in such local cities as Sariwon, Hui-chon, Nampo, Kaesong, Chongjin, Hamhung, Sinuiju, Wonsan, Haeju, Anju and Pyongsong, and beautiful county seats and townships and workers' settlements come into being.

In May 1974, during his on-the-spot guidance in the rural work, the fatherly leader went to Oguk-ri, Anak county, which he had visited 5 years ago.

The village, like other rural villages in our country, had prospered daily and many comfortable modern dwellings had been built under the bright rays of the leader's "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

But, the fatherly leader wanted to better house the farmers. His face clouded and he said that the look of the village had not changed though the farmers had worked hard and scored good results in agricultural production.

He had a consultation to discuss the construction of the village. He proposed to build multistoried modern houses, better and more comfortable, for all its farmers as soon as possible. And then he said that he himself would be responsible for the project.

The fatherly leader also called a meeting of the Political Committee of the Party Central Committee to carry out the project successfully and examined its designs. He even sent experts to settle the question of drinking water, a trouble for the villagers, and, not content with it, he himself came to the village to solve knotty problems.

The builders faithful to the leader constructed houses for 1,300 families in a year. Informed of this, he came again to the village. He looked down awhile at the new modern magnificent multistoried dwellings from a spot which afforded a fine view of the village and spoke highly of the builders who undertook their construction.

That day he went to a house into which a family had moved. After looking round its rooms and kitchen, he asked the old woman of the family if she liked her house.

She replied that it was so fine that she felt as if it were not real. He broadly smiled at her, saying that it was thanks to the Workers' Party. Then he turned a tap on in the kitchen and was greatly satisfied with water gushing out, saying that he was most happy to see it.

The fields are a little distant from the new modern residential district and they would have a trouble in going to work in the fields. In order to save them from the trouble, the fatherly leader presented the farm with many buses, baby carriages and lorries and sent a large number of bicycles for all farmers.

The fatherly leader has striven tirelessly to improve the living conditions of our people who live happily in fine dwellings.

Under the profound concern of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our people will live better.

Kim Ryong Guk

The Countrywide "Movement for Winning the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions"— A Grand Revolutionary Onward Movement of Our People

Faithfully following the programmatic teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on further stepping up the three revolutions, ideological, technological and cultural, the entire people are making a fresh leap forward in the revolution and construction with their all-out efforts. At this important turning-point, our Party called for waging a vigorous "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" as a whole-Party and all-people movement under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!"

The call of the great leader and the militant appeal of the Party have thrown our people into a more energetic fight to carry out the

historic cause of dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea under the banner of the three revolutions.

The great leader initiated the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions," a grand revolutionary onward movement, and the hero-workers of the Komdok Mine and the coop farmers of Chongsan-ri infinitely loyal to the Party, were the first to wage it. Then it fast swept across the country like a prairie fire.

The revolutionary motto "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" is a great militant slogan of our revolution designed for vigorously promoting

The employees of the Guards Laureate Twice Chollima Komdok Mine attending the meeting to rise in the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions"



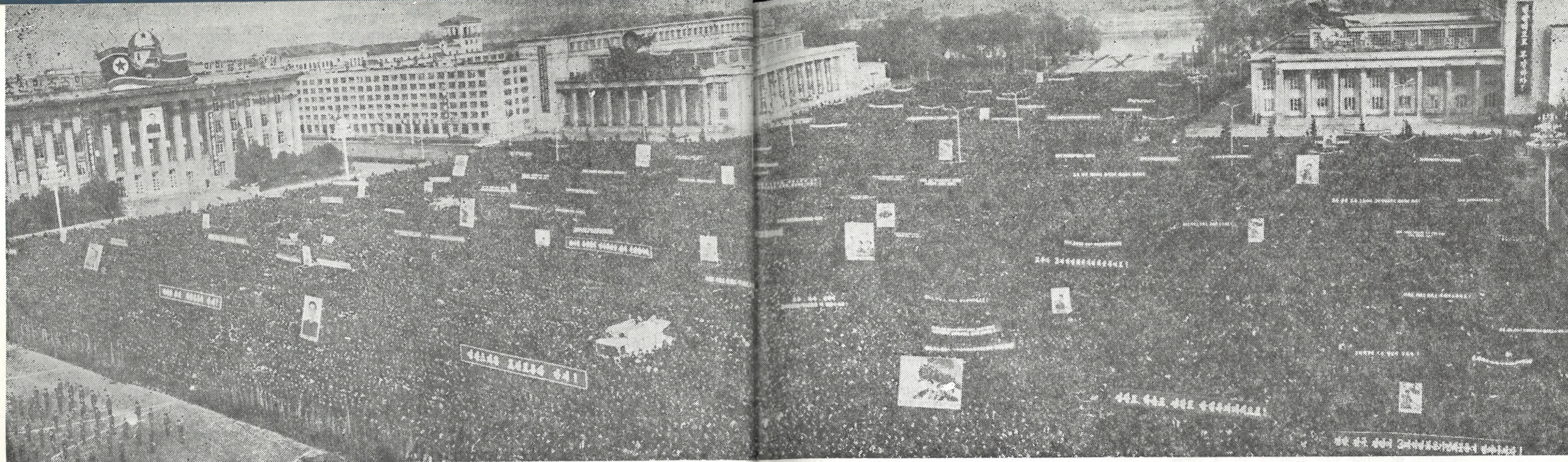
Workers of the Komdok Mine are out in the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions"

the revolution with the great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the leader as the only guiding compass and for thoroughly remoulding ideology, technology and culture as required by the Juche idea to bring the immortal Juche idea into fuller bloom. The "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" is a grand all-people revolutionary movement for successfully putting this great slogan into practice.

This movement is essentially a communist onward movement for hastening the capture of the ideological and material fortresses of communism by further deepening the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in keeping with the demand of dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea and thoroughly transforming all domains of social life as required by the great Juche idea. It is a movement to translate into reality the lofty intention and far-

The people of Chongsan-ri raised high the torch of the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" on the agricultural front. They are now out in the movement with redoubled vigor and in high spirits





Attendants of the mass rally of the working people held in Pyongyang to conduct the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" as a mass movement

reaching plan of the fatherly leader to make our people a most dignified and powerful and happy people by training all the members of society as true communist revolutionaries of Juche type through their revolutionization and working-classization, delivering them freed from exploitation and oppression even from tough and hard labour as early as possible and forming them as harmoniously-developed men of a communist type equipped with a high level of culture, knowledge and modern technique.

It is a manifestation of the high revolutionary enthusiasm and creative energy of our people to capture a higher peak of socialism at an early date by making continued innovations and effecting a new great revolutionary upsurge in the socialist construction, not content with their victories and successes already won in the revolution and construction; it is an embodiment of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and the great Chollima spirit.

This movement is based on the great successes made in the carrying out of the three revolutions under the outstanding and seasoned leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and on the firm politico-ideological and material groundwork.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Holding high the three red banners of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, our Party actively enlisted the wisdom and creative initiative of all our working people and brought their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance into full play, thus achieving tremendous successes in the building of socialism." ("Let Us Further Promote the Building of Socialism by Vigorously Carrying Out the Three Revolutions," Eng. ed., p. 8.)

Basing himself on the immortal Juche idea, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, genius of the revolution and the great thinker and theoretician, put forward the policy of the three revolutions and has admirably implemented it at each stage and period of revolutionary development; he initiated the three-revolution team movement and has wisely led it. He thus has brought about a great progress in the carrying out of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Under the red banner of the three revolutions all the survivals of exploiter society which had lasted for thousands of years are being successfully removed and a worthwhile era has come to this land when the ideal of mankind achieves a reality, and our country, once backward, has become a powerful socialist state independent, self-reliant and self-defensive.

Under this banner the work of dyeing the

whole society with the Juche idea and the grand socialist construction have been powerfully accelerated, with the result that today men, society and nature are being transformed speedily as required by the Juche idea and the face of the country has radically changed.

The hearts of our people are now full of perfectly clean and clear and pure loyalty to the great leader; they boundlessly respect and love him and are ready to give even their youth and lives for him if necessary, and only the pure blood of Juche type runs in the veins of all members of society.

The unity and cohesion of the whole Party and the entire people around the great leader by one ideology and purpose has grown as strong as iron. This great unity and cohesion is a decisive guarantee of all our victories and the source of the inexhaustible strength which gave rise to the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" and promotes it.

The revolutionary storm of speed campaign produced the "70-day battle speed", a new Chollima speed, and brought about the all-out charge of loyalty for fulfilling the Six-Year Plan before the 30th birthday of the Party. As a result, our independent economy has grown stronger to develop at a steady, high rate, unaffected by any worldwide economic fluctu-

ation and another great innovation and leap forward have taken place in all fields of economic and cultural construction.

The wise guidance of the great leader possessed of extraordinary Juche intelligence, scientific perspicacity and remarkable revolutionary sweep, the intense fidelity to the leader of our people who readily go through fire and water to carry into practice his grand plan, with a firm faith that the road indicated by him is the path of victory and glory, and the tremendous successes achieved in the grand socialist construction and the three revolutions by following the revolutionary policy of speed campaign—all these are the major factors which gave rise to the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" and a fresh revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking into full account the tremendous achievements in the three revolutions and the new mature demand of our revolutionary development, initiated the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions", thereby paving the way to a new upsurge in the three revolutions, a greatest-ever new upswing in the revolution and construction.

This movement conducted under the militant motto "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" will mark

a new milestone in the history of struggle of our Party and people to complete the cause of socialism and communism under the revolutionary banner of the ever-victorious Juche idea.

Through this revolutionary movement for ridding all realms of the economy and culture, ideology and morality of everything old and backward and bringing about a new great upswing in socialist construction, our own revolutionary ranks will be further strengthened, our revolutionary base fortified still more and our people will bring about another signal progress in dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea.

This movement will expand the dependable ranks of the revolutionary fighters of Juche type who are boundlessly faithful to the great leader and the Party and have firmly established the monolithic ideological system of the Party and will consolidate the indestructible unity and cohesion of the whole Party and the entire people around the leader at a new higher plane and bring about an important progress in carrying out the historic cause of liberating the working people from hard labour and training them to be harmoniously-developed men of a communist type. It will also raise the grand Chollima onward movement of our people to new heights, which will write another page of great leap forward into our history of socialist construction.

The grand countryside revolutionary onward movement will help the south Korean people to pull down the curtain of darkness through their struggle for the democratization of society and national reunification, and it will bring earlier the historic day when the 50 million Korean people will live a happy life together in their reunified and independent fatherland.

The movement and its achievements will demonstrate the superiority and might of our socialist system and increase the revolutionary influence and attraction of socialism greatly, thereby encouraging the revolutionary people who have risen in the building of a new society.

It is the unshakable resolution and firm will of our Party to build a communist paradise on this land along the line of the three revolutions.

Today our Party is developing operations to bring about a new revolutionary upsurge in the three revolutions and in the grand socialist construction through the "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" initiated by the great leader, directing the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people

to rise as one in this movement to effect a great change, following the torch held by the Komdok miners and Chongsan-ri people.

The great leader saw to it that the "red flag of the three revolutions" will be awarded to model factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and other units which will distinguish themselves in carrying out the three revolutions. This is a great political trust in and solicitude for our people.

The hearts of our people who have come out in the unprecedentedly gigantic revolutionary onward movement are now pulsating with the pure blood of Juche type and are full of intense loyalty, a firm determination to prove themselves worthy of the deep political trust and expectations of the great leader and the glorious Party.

Bright is the future of our people who, upholding the red flag of the three revolutions unfurled by the great leader, are vigorously dashing forward toward the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, the revolutionary cause of Juche, with redoubled courage and in high spirits, beating aloud the revolutionary drum.

The members of the Chongsan Coop Farm are working a great innovation in land improvement with intense loyalty to the leader



Basis of Juche Idea—Man Is Master of All Things and Decides Everything

The immortal Juche idea fathered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the firm guiding compass of our Party and revolution. It is based on the philosophical principle that man is master of all things and decides everything.

The question of the position and role of man in the world had long been debated by many thinkers and theoreticians.

It was the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, revolutionary genius and distinguished thinker and theoretician, that gave a scientific answer to this question for the first time.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Man is the master of nature and society and the main factor that decides everything." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 324.)

The thought that man is master of nature and society or all things and the main factor deciding everything is an entirely new, original conception that clarifies the correlation between man and the world around him in the most essential connection.

That man is the master of all things is a question of the position of man in the world; and that man decides everything is a question of the role of man in the world.

Man is not passive but positive and active in the world.

Man controls nature and society. Man cannot exist without nature and society. But this does not mean that man is a passive being dependent on nature and society. Man is an active being who uses and transforms nature to serve his will and meet his demand and shakes off the fetters of society, on his own decision and along the road he himself

adopts. This is why man is the master of nature and society.

Because man is the master of everything, he plays the role of deciding everything.

Man rules nature. Nature has objective laws of its development. Man actively interferes in and regulates and controls the objective laws, and thus restricts the functioning sphere of unfavourable laws and extends by all means that of favourable laws. Human history is a history of conquest and use of nature and a history of control and transformation of nature.

Man also transforms and develops society in his interests. The laws of social progress are objective. But, this does not mean that only objective factors work and subjective factors do not function in social progress. The objective laws of social progress work not spontaneously but only through the activities of man. It is man that holds the control lever of historical development. Therefore, man plays a decisive role in social life and social progress.

As you see from above, man is the master of nature and society and the main factor that decides everything. Men, the masters of all things and the main factor deciding everything, are none other than the masses of the working people. The masses of the working people are precisely transformers of nature and society and they directly carry out practical activity.

The lasting truth that man is the master of all things and decides everything is based on a scientific analysis of man's intrinsic nature.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal." (Ibid., pp. 257-8.)

This idea clarified by the leader is a great thought that most correctly clarifies the intrinsic nature of man for the first time in history.

Independence is the most essential attribute which distinguishes man from an animal and it is vital to man.

After man started working, he became free from the state of animal in which he was dependent entirely on nature and independent of nature, as an independent being dominating nature. In the course of improving labour tools, developing techniques and doing work more actively, man increased the capacity of conquering nature and strengthened independence. The working activities of men to conquer and dominate nature were based on cooperation between them and assumed collective character from the beginning. In this way, the working activities and social life of men were inseparably linked up with each other and the social character of labour made man social being.

Man, a social being, took an active part in socio-political activities with social development and sharpening class antagonisms. The reason was that the socio-political fetters are the main shackles suppressing the independence of man.

In exploiter society, the working masses are denied independence and products of their labour plundered by the exploiting classes and so they do not display creative activity in their work whose object is nature. Therefore, if man does not conduct socio-political activity to free himself from social fetters but only strives to maintain his physical life, he, though he is alive, is a dead man as a social human being and cannot be said to live a true life as man.

It is because man has ideological consciousness peculiar only to man that he can have independence and can be independent and creative.

Ideological consciousness of man determines the direction and character of all his activities; it is a decisive factor which determines the outcome of his activities. The higher the level of the ideological consciousness of men is, the more independent and creative their role becomes and the more devoted services they

render to the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

Because man acts independently with ideological consciousness, he is the most precious and powerful in the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Man is the most precious treasure in the world and he is also the most powerful." (Ibid., p. 262.)

That man is the most precious in the world means that he is the most valuable. Everything except man is made by man to have the meaning of its existence or exists for man. Of course, nature exists without man and it moves, changes and develops itself in accordance with its own laws.

But, nature without man is meaningless. No matter how much resources nature has, if they are not used by man, they are of no avail. As for society, it cannot be formed without men and everything in society exists only for men.

Man is also the decisive factor in transforming nature and developing society. Of the material factors transforming nature and developing society, production instruments play a really great part. Production activity is impossible without them. But, they are made by people, and only when they are used by people, they prove their true value.

As you see from above, everything in the world is made by man to have its value and exists for man, and nature and society are transformed and developed by man. Nothing else in the world is more valuable than man. This explains why man is the most precious in the world.

Man is also the most powerful in the world. Man has unbounded capacity. Though the violent power of nature is strong, men control it, exploit necessary resources in large quantities or protect and increase them.

In society, too, the means of living and other things are made by men. Techniques are developed by men, machines made and culture created also by men. Men are the creator of material and mental wealth of society and enjoy it. Nothing else in the world is more powerful than man. This explains why man is the most powerful in the world.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, revolutionary genius and great thinker and theoretician, scientifically clarified that man is a social being with indepen-

dence as his intrinsic nature and the most precious and powerful treasure with an ideological consciousness, and newly established the eternal truth that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

The great leader not only advanced this everlasting truth for the first time but also taught that this principle constitutes the basis of the great Juche ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything." (Ibid., p. 261.)

The scientific precision and revolutionary character of a thought and theory are determined by their basic theory. The great Juche idea could become a most scientific and revolutionary doctrine, a practical weapon for the emancipation of humankind for the truth of its basic principle.

That man is the master of all things and decides everything is the basis of the Juche idea. The reason is that this conception is a philosophical principle giving a scientific explanation of the fundamental principle of world outlook.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything." ("On the Occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea," Eng. ed., p. 8.)

The conception that man is master of all things and decides everything is not a simple principle but a philosophical principle. The reason is that the conception is a principle clarifying not the relations between man and any individual spheres or unessential aspects

of the objective world but the correlation between man and all things except man, that is, nature and society as a whole, in the most general, essential connection. Clarifying the correlation in essential connection means correctly elucidating which is basic and primary of man and the objective world in their correlation.

The conception that man is master of all things and decides everything makes it clear for the first time that man is basic in the correlation between man and the objective world and that the objective world is transformed and changed by man's positive activities, thereby giving a scientific elucidation of the fundamental principle of the world outlook. Nature, society and man are major elements of the world. They, however, do not form the world in the same position. Nature is made valuable only by man and, particularly society is formed entirely of and developed by, men. Without man, there cannot exist society and the objective world is meaningless; any thought or theory without consideration of man's role cannot have scientific precision and revolutionary value. Only the principle that man is master of all things and decides everything can be the most scientific philosophical principle and the fundamental principle of the most revolutionary world outlook which clarifies the relations between man and the objective world in an essential connection.

Indeed, the Juche idea is a great idea based on the only correct and overall elucidation of man and on the most firm and scientific conception that man is master of all things and decides everything; it is an immortal creative idea which shows people the ways to understand the objective world more correctly and transform it in a revolutionary way.

An 18-metre Turning Lathe Made

Faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching on boldly manufacturing large machine tools in greater numbers, the workers of the Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant completed an 18-metre turning lathe "Chollima, a Tribute to the 30th Birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea."

It can do quickly planing,

boring, drilling and milling operations. It has enabled the plant to further increase its processing capacity of ordered machinery and equipment.

The workers and technicians of this plant pushed ahead with all work boldly, in a big way and at a lightning speed, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. In this

way, they manufactured the lathe in a short time while producing on schedule the ordered machines and equipment for grand socialist construction.

The 18-metre turning lathe is another fruit of the boundless loyalty of the workers there to the great leader and the glorious Party.

Intense Loyalty, Flame of Innovation

Upholding the historic report made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the commemoration of the 30th birthday of the Party, the whole country is making a new magnificent all-out onward movement.

Under the banner of the technical revolution with the three major tasks, the workers at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, a metallurgical giant in the western district of our country, fulfilled ahead of schedule their Six-Year Plan assignment, and without relaxing their high revolutionary zeal, they are now out as one man to attain the goal of 12 million tons of steel, one of the ten perspective goals for economic construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In a number of industrial branches such as the metallurgical, chemical, and cement industries, the system of commanding productive operations must be established by using industrial TVs and radios, and automation and telemechanics should be widely introduced in their production processes so as to completely eliminate the work in excessive heat and labour harmful to health."

The workers of the complex have done things boldly and in a big way to realize the lofty intention of the fatherly leader to free smelters from tough and backbreaking labour once and for all. They thereby have attained great successes in introducing semi-automation, automation and remote control in production processes.

They have introduced automation and remote control at the raw-material sifting yard, and classified iron ore according to mines and granules and sent it to blast furnaces, and they raised the productivity of furnaces by 30 per cent with the less consumption of coke.

The May 14 general shop and the reduced pellet shop have introduced automation or remote control in their production processes to watch and regulate automatically their furnaces and kilns, with the result that they eliminated heat-affected and harmful labour and doubled their production with less manpower.

Industrial TVs have been introduced in blast fur-

naces, open hearths, heating ovens, sintering furnaces, giant boilers and many other production processes and a commanding system by wire or wireless apparatuses established throughout the complex to direct production quickly in a unified way with scientific precision.

In the course of introducing automation and remote control, workers and technicians have attained a rich store of experiences, raised their technical standards remarkably, and gained new courage, strength and confidence.

They carried out vigorously the introduction of automation and remote control, pooling their efforts and wisdom. As a result, the look of the complex has changed beyond recognition.

The workers at the sintering furnace shop have completely freed themselves from gas, dust and moisture by automating or remote-controlling all processes—from feeding ore to sending sintered ore to blast furnaces by belt conveyors—introducing automation in mixture of raw materials in the dose feeder, the regulation of moisture which is the most important in sintering furnace, the adjustment of sintering speed and dust collection and remote control in the conveyor system.

Introduction of automation and remote control in metallurgical and other production processes was rather smoothly carried out. But things were different at the sintering furnace shop. The workers and technicians there had to introduce automation and remote control without stopping production.

They had to complete in a little more than two months what would have taken over half a year. A shock brigade was formed.

Its members resolved unanimously to carry out the task in less than two months to show their loyalty to the fatherly leader.

Regarding it as their highest honour and sacred duty to bring joy to the leader, the workers and technicians carefully organized their work. They, drawing on the experiences gained in introducing automation and remote control in other shops, made designs first and assembled equipment as soon as building was completed. The most difficult work was the excavation for the foundation of the dose

feeder and the assembling of equipment.

They had to break some part of walls and dig open the concrete floor and lay a new foundation while servicing the furnaces.

The shop was a battlefield.

Hot battle continued. Many new ideas and rationalization proposals were introduced and the construction speed increased 5 to 6 times.

One cold night members of the shock brigade gathered around a bonfire with intense loyalty to the great leader and renewed their determination to carry through his teachings at any cost, in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who remoulded a darning needle into a needle for the sewing-machine and executed unconditionally and thoroughly the order of Comrade Commander to make army uniforms, and in the spirit of veteran smelters who built a 100 ton-capacity open hearth in less than a year in the very spot where a 50 ton-capacity one had been destroyed by the US imperialists during the war and showed the Yankees the way the Koreans do things also in the postwar rehabilitation and construction.

With burning passion and fiery zeal, they laid the foundation for the dose feeder and completely installed machines and equipment in five days. With unrelaxing fighting spirit and zeal they buckled

down to dismantling and refitting the long-distance belt conveyor No. 38.

The workers and technicians of the equipment shop and the power shop did their best to help them install control panels and switchboards. The automation shop worked out new methods for remote-controlling and assembling signal apparatuses to help save a lot of instruments and devices and materials and promote the project very rapidly.

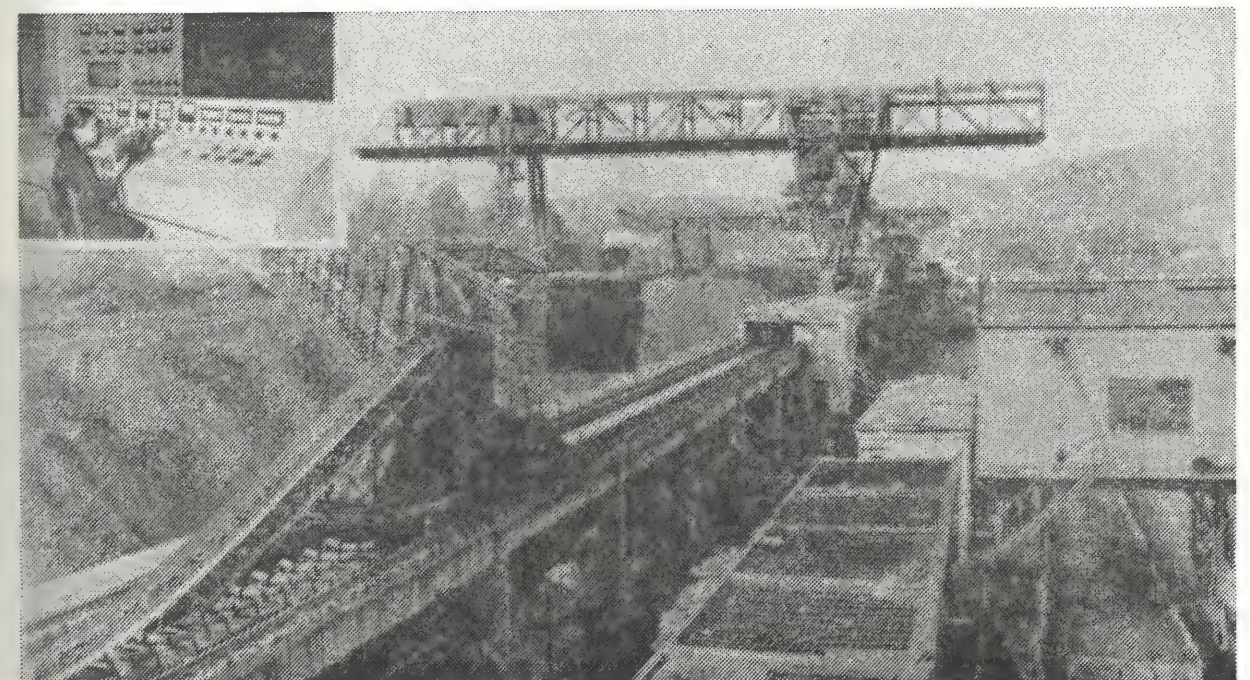
With such active assistance, the belt conveyor several hundred metres long was reinforced and the remodelling of hundreds of equipment and installations was carried out in a short space of time with success.

The Hwanghae Iron Works is changing its look as an automated plant and maintaining a high level in production.

The workers at the Hwanghae Iron Works, the firm defender of the steel height, Height 1211 in socialist construction, are striving this year, too, to realize comprehensive automation, waging a vigorous "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions" under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" in response to the great leader's call and the militant appeal of the Party centre.

Kim Mun Son

The automated sifting yard and its control room



Production Sharply Increases through Automation

—At the Chonnaeri Cement Factory—

Recently I visited the Chonnaeri Cement Factory working great miracles and innovations in its production.

Tall chimneys were giving off volumes of smoke, calcinators were booming and trains fully loaded with cement were leaving the factory.

From the outset of the New Year the factory was boiling up with a drive for increased production.

What held first my eyes when I entered the compound was a board bearing the on-the-spot teaching of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put up at a place of honour on a sunny mound.

From letters of gold on the board I learned that the fatherly leader had called at the factory many times to show warm love and care for its workers and indicated concrete ways to increase its production.

The fatherly leader visited the factory on June 6, 1959. He clasped the greased hands of workers one by one and asked them their job, technical grade and the supply of meat and vegetables and other aspects of their life, and earnestly told cadres accompanying him to take good care of the workers.

That day he sat face to face with workers unceremoniously and had a consultation with them, and said that cement was essential to building more factories, dwellings, ports and roads and that in order to produce more cement they should carefully look after their machines and equipment and normalize production.

Reading the fatherly leader's on-the-spot teaching with a feeling of reverence, I was deeply moved by his wise guidance and great favour.

I went to the sifting yard, where I was warmly greeted by the vice-chief engineer of the factory.

He dwelled on how it produces cement and automated the production processes to emancipate the workers from tough labour under the banner of the technical revolution with the three major tasks as unfurled by the fatherly leader.

I was led into the control room for the sifting yard, where I saw transceivers and automatic control devices on the control panel.

According to the vice-chief engineer, in the past a whole workshop undertook such complex

operations as carriage, crushing and selection but now a workteam of three controllers and several watchmen does the operations and deals with three times as much raw materials as before.

"In the days of Japanese imperialist rule," an old controller remarked, "because of labour accidents many workers lost their lives or were maimed every year. But, now things are quite different. Raw material processing operation has been semi-automated, so that labour has become pleasant and cultured and gives workers song and joy. Old as I am, I will do my bit creditably to pay back the great favour of the fatherly leader."

I read on his face a firm resolve to be unboundedly loyal to the fatherly leader.

From the sifting yard I went to the calcinatory workshop which had boosted production by a new calcinating method.

A flash in big letters there said: "The workers of calcinatory No. 1 fulfil their daily quotas at 360 per cent!"

When I was looking at four calcinators at work at full blast, the workshop head told me about the heroic exploits of his men.

The calcinating workers introduced a new high-temperature,

high-speed calcinating method into production and normalized clinker production at a high level. Recently they doubled their clinker production and then increased it 2.5 times.

They were scoring proud results in introducing automation and remote control in their calcinators.

Helped by technicians of the factory, they were striving to remote-control by April 15, this year their four calcinators by means of industrial television under a single commanding system.

I heard with great satisfaction their splendid successes in their production and automation and went up to the cabin of clinker crane operator.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Production processes should be completely automated to eliminate heat-affected labour once and for all in the iron and steel, chemical and cement industries as well as in all other industries where work is done in excessive heat."

Looking carefully into the television screen, the vice-chief engineer said that the crane was in good condition and then he told me about how workers had automated the clinker transport system.

Bearing the fatherly leader's teaching deep in mind, technicians and workers came out as one to automate the clinker transport system.

Designers, boldly solving a number of knotty technical problems, succeeded in planning only in five days what had been said

to take more than a month. Conscious that they were doing a sacred and honourable work of liberating toiling people from heat-affected and harmful labour, technicians and workers assembled quickly devices as required by the blueprints, helping and pulling each other along.

Through their vigorous struggle they automated two clinker cranes 20 days ahead of the time set by themselves.

In the past our people could not even produce pencil and needle properly but, now they manufacture complex automation instruments and gauges without difficulty. What an amazing progress our industry has made!

With great pride, I looked round the automated clinker crushing workshop.

When I went to the cement workshop, grey powdered cement was cascading, showing the boundless loyalty of the workers there to the leader.

This factory is turning out waterproof cement and other kinds of cement. It has produced a great deal of cement for construction sites at every stage of socialist construction, helping bring about a great leap in construction. For this, it was honoured with the "Order of Kim Il Sung," the highest decoration, in April, 1972.

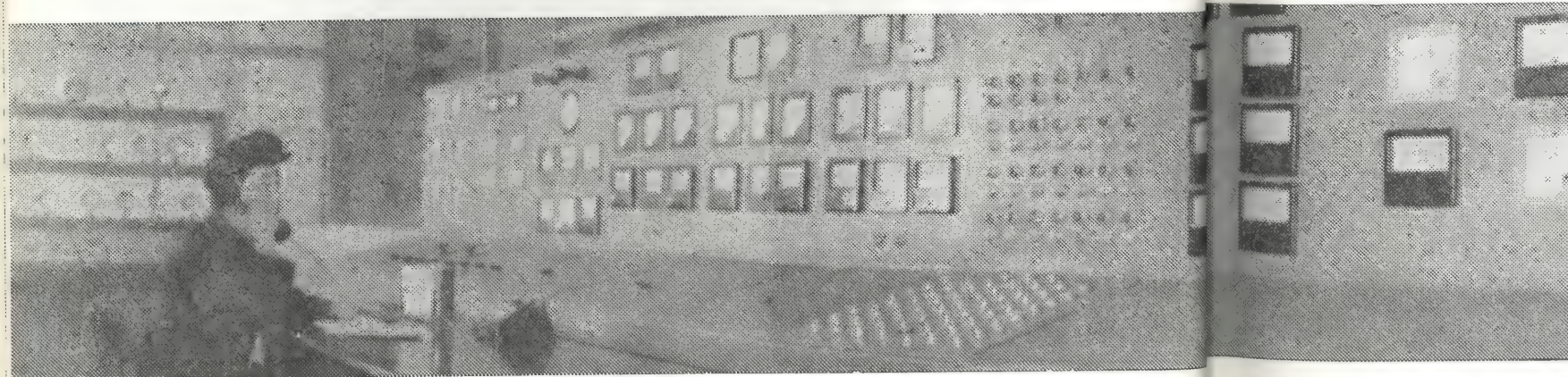
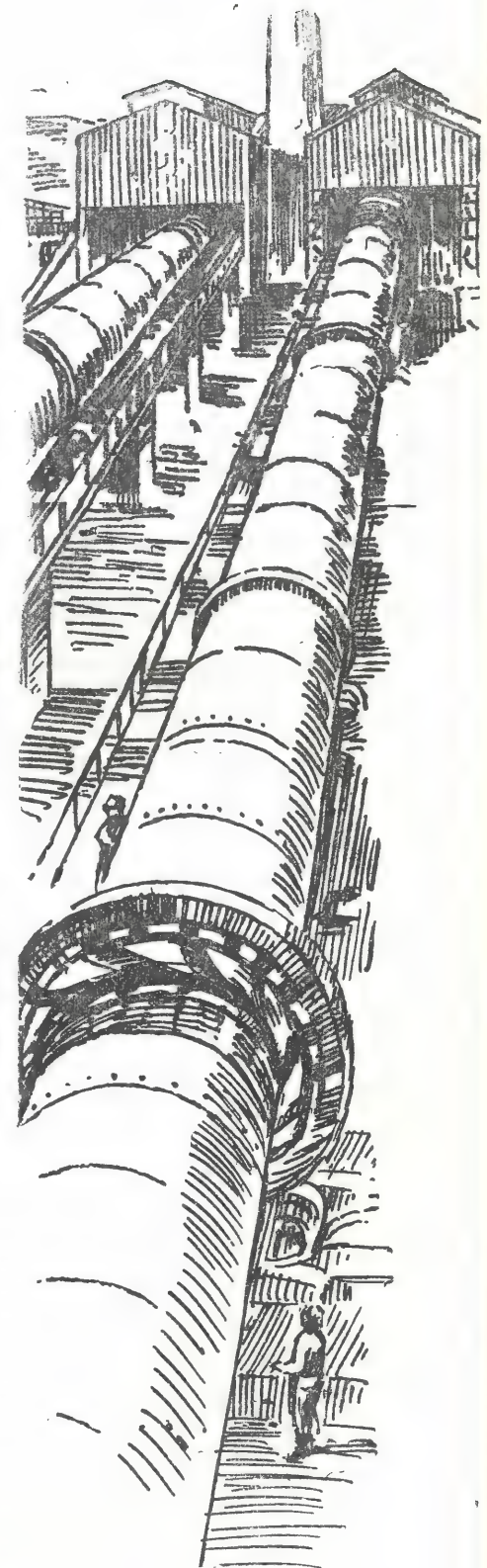
Its workers fulfilled their Six-Year Plan assignments one year and a half ahead of schedule, and with an unrelaxing spirit and energy they are working new miracles in production every day this year, too, waging a more vigorous "movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions."

I heard the prospects of cement production in this district from the vice-chief engineer.

The district has a deposit of several hundred million tons of high-purity limestone and inexhaustible deposits of secondary raw materials and fuel such as clay, silica, fluorite and anthracite. During the next long-term plan period, a cement plant with a production capacity of five million tons will appear in this district.

Picturing in my mind the future Chonnaeri Cement Factory, I left the factory.

Son You Gong



The crusher control room

Pyongyang, Capital of Revolution

Tula Ram Viswakarma

*Pyongyang is a city of electricity
It seems burning and brightening in the day
and midnight
It gets so beauty that Pyongyang seems a
new bridegroom decorating by new cloths
and ornaments*

*I am seeing from my room of Potonggang
Hotel
Shining and attracting to the guests of
foreign countries
Pyongyang, the great city and capital of
heroic Korean people
awaking whole day and night*

*This is the great city and capital of Korea
The people of this great city and big buildings
must be awaking whole day and night
Forwarding and marching with construction
and revolution*

*You Pyongyang city and capital of revolution
Where the sun of Korean people
Comrade KIM IL SUNG lives
You are glorious and brave for not only the
Koreans but also for the Nepalese people
and for the world people*

Pyongyang, 28th April, 1974
(Written by poet and journalist of Nepal)



The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came to the homeland in March 1933 to bring about a great upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole. Photo shows his statue erected on Mt. Wangjae-san associated with his revolutionary activities

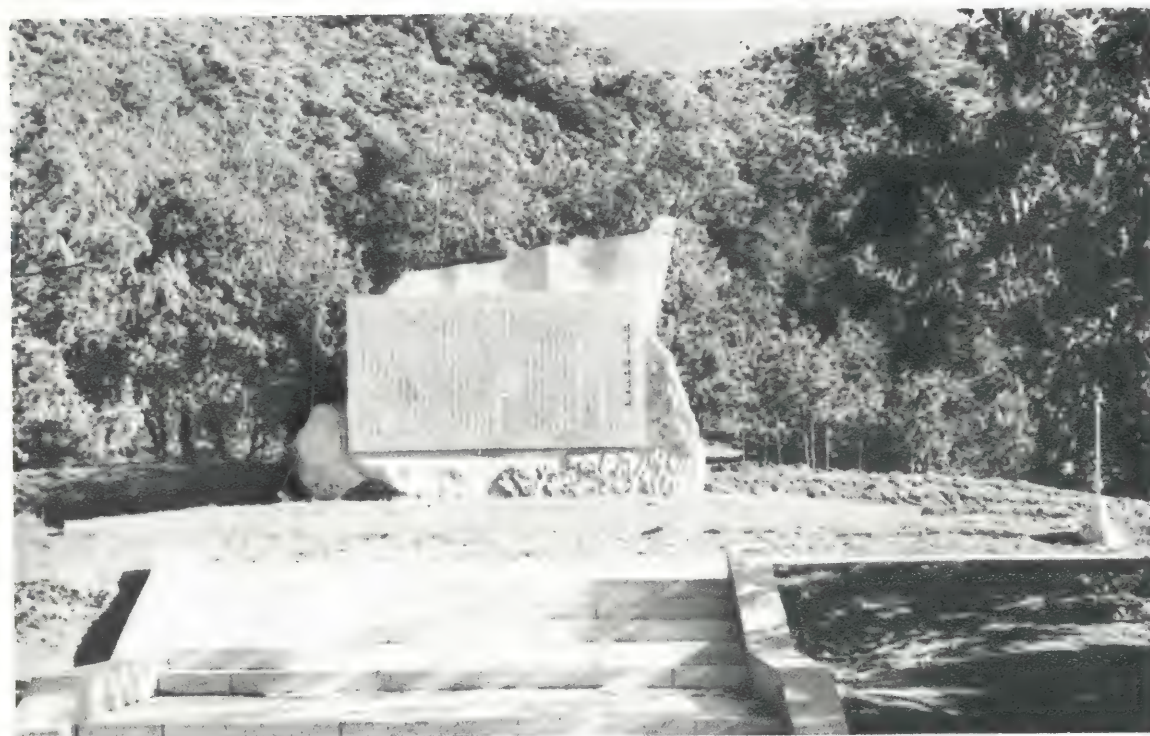
The Magnificent Enduring Monument Erected on Mt. Wangjae-san, the Holy Revolutionary Mountain



A group of figures sculptured in relief portraying people in the homeland actively supporting the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army and the guerrilla base



A group of figures sculptured in relief depicting the guerrillas and people who have risen in the anti-Japanese armed struggle in hearty response to the call of the great leader



A monument built in Tamak-gol, the revolutionary historic place, where the great leader set foot on the soil of the homeland after crossing the Tuman-gang River



The secret camp and its marker on Mt. Wangjae-san

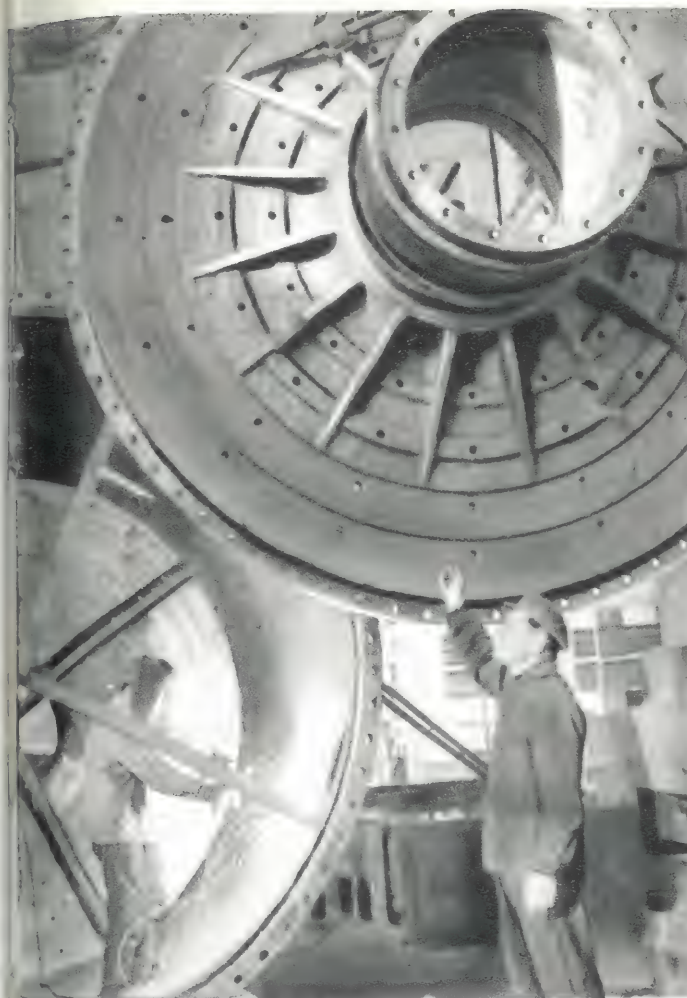
Large and High-speed Machines and Equipment Made for Mining Industry

— At the May 10 Factory —

A new design is collectively worked out



Workers and technicians are holding a technical consultation by their machine

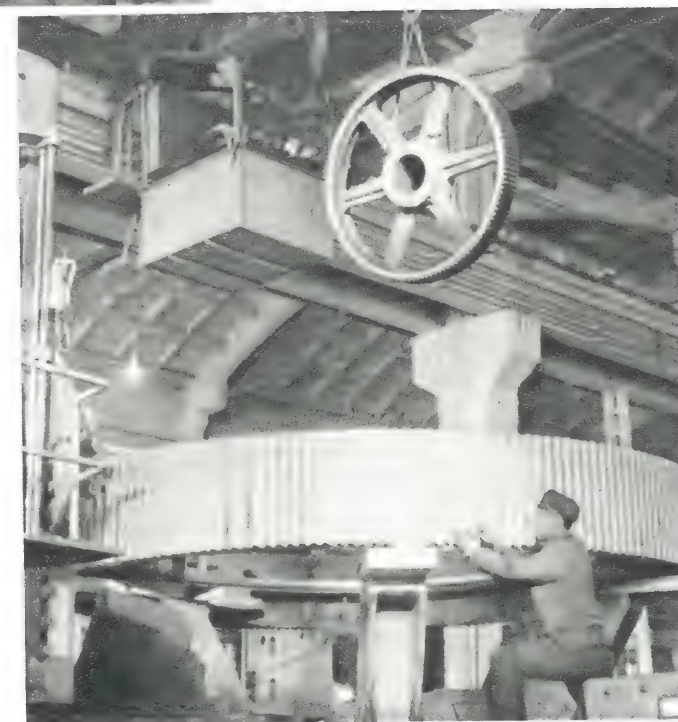


Large machines are assembled



A veteran worker passes on his techniques to novices

Processing is conducted accurately





Finale: "May the Great Leader Enjoy a Long Life in Good Health"

Mass Gymnastic Display

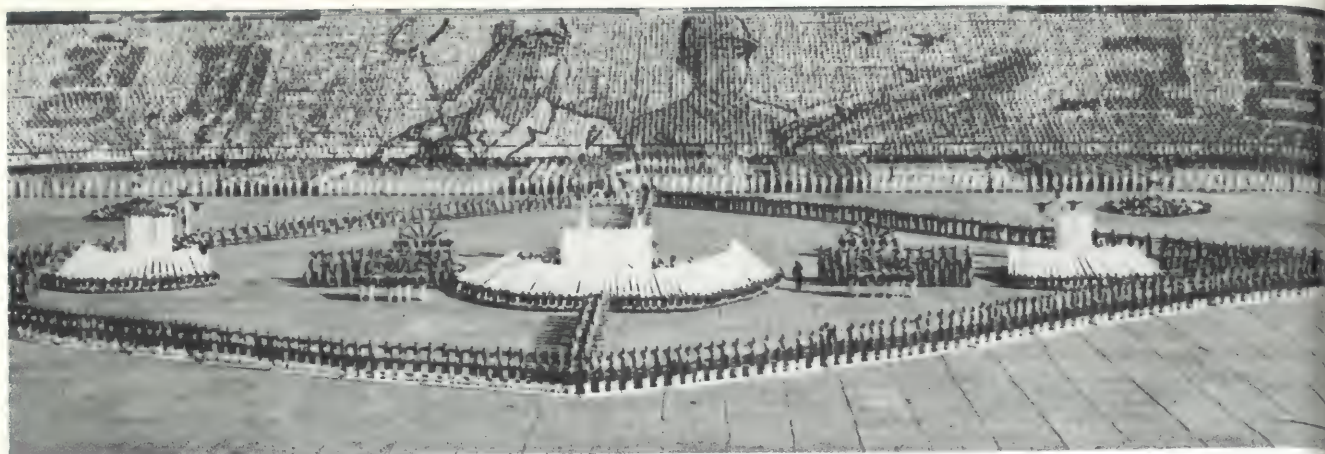
"Following the Great Juche Banner"
in Honour of the 30th Birthday of
the Workers' Party of Korea

Prologue: "The Workers' Party of
Korea Is the Party of Great
Comrade Kim Il Sung"

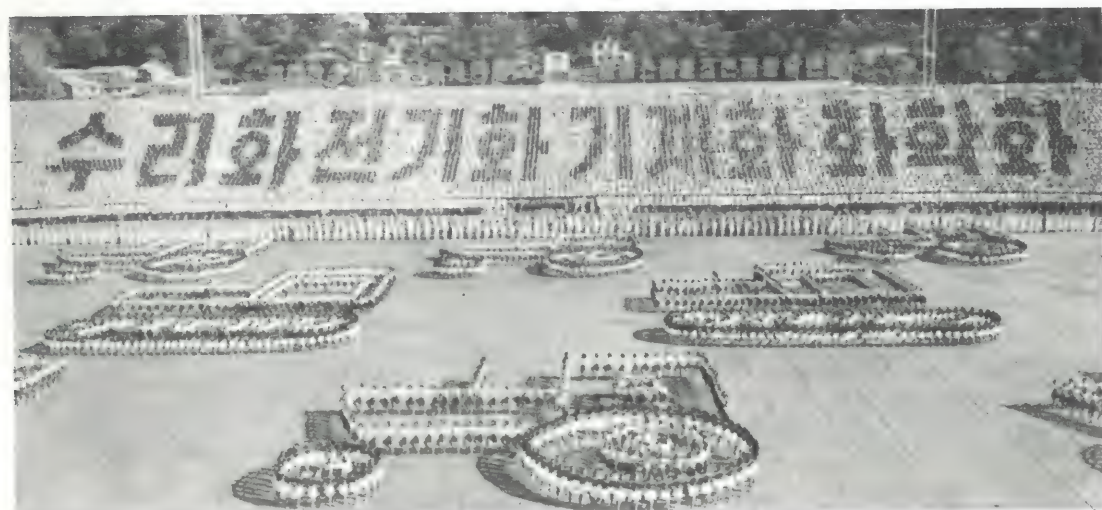


A scene of Act I showing how the organiza-
tional and ideological groundwork was laid
for the building of the Party in the days of the
anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle





A scene of Act V demonstrating the correctness of our Party's line of building the economy and defences simultaneously



A scene of Act V showing the rural technical revolution making rapid progress according to the socialist rural theses

Act VII: "Third World People, Maintain Independence!"



Our Shipbuilding Industry Has Made Signal Progress

Before the country's liberation our shipbuilding industry had nothing worthy of its name. But now it has developed into an independent shipbuilding industry producing many kinds of modern boats, big and small, in large numbers.

The shipbuilding industry occupies an important place in our country, because it is surrounded by sea on three sides and has many islands and rivers. But, under Japanese imperialist colonial rule Korea had no ship repair shop to speak of.

The Chongjin Shipyard is a large modern shipbuilding industry base now.

But in the closing days of Japanese imperialist rule, it only repaired and built wooden boats and had no Korean technician.

Fleeing from Korea after their defeat, the Japanese imperialists totally destroyed it.

The same was true of all other shipyards in our country.

After the country's liberation we worked hard to do away with the colonial lopsidedness and technical lag of the economy carried over from Japanese imperialist rule and lay the base of the shipbuilding industry.

As a result, ship repair shops and shipyards rose in a short time, and three years after the country's liberation, in June 1948, an iron-clad ship of 480-ton "Shinhung-ho" was made for the first time in our country.

But our shipbuilding industry, in its infancy, was severely wrecked in the three-year war ignited by the US imperialists. So we had to start our shipbuilding industry again from scratch in the postwar years when everything was in short supply.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...We should develop building ships in a big way, from wooden boats to steel vessels and from fishing boats to transports and warships, that is, from the small boats to the big ships and from the backward boats to the modern ships."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung attached great importance to the development of the shipbuilding industry and worked out a far-reaching plan to create an independent modern shipbuilding industry, and set forth a policy to establish strong shipyards on the principle of specialization and increase their independence and make them gradually build large and modern boats.

He devoted constant concern to the development of the shipbuilding industry. He visited windy ports on the east and west coasts for on-the-spot guidance and selected the sites for shipyards and showed them their way.

In consequence, with the powerful support of the machine-building industry, the solid foundation of a modern shipbuilding industry was laid during the Five-Year Plan, the stage of building the basis of socialism. In March 1961, our shipbuilding industry made a 3,000-ton cargo boat "Uisong-ho."

After socialist industrialization our shipbuilding industry made rapid progress and grew incomparably stronger.

Big modern shipyards in Chongjin, Wonsan and other places on the east and west coasts are now making 3,750-ton trawlers, 3,500-ton, 5,000-ton, 14,000-ton and 20,000-ton cargo boats and modern large and small fishing boats, transports, passenger boats, technical service boats and boats for swift rushing rivers every year with our own design, techniques and materials.

Modern engine production centres in Puk-

jung and other places of the country put out 400-h.p. diesel engines, 1,500-h.p. high-speed engines, 2,500-h.p. medium-speed engines, 3,000-h.p. high-speed engines and other good engines for ships.

Branch shipyards and fixture factories produce several thousand kinds of fixtures and several hundred factories and enterprises firmly support the shipbuilding industry.

Our fishermen catch fish in the coastal waters and the high seas and we carry cargo by boats made in our country.

As you see from above-mentioned, we have created an independent, modern, powerful shipbuilding industry in a brief time. It is entirely due to the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. He set forth the Juche-based policy of creating a shipbuilding industry and wisely led our people to implement it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set before our shipbuilding industry the task of further strengthening its material-technical

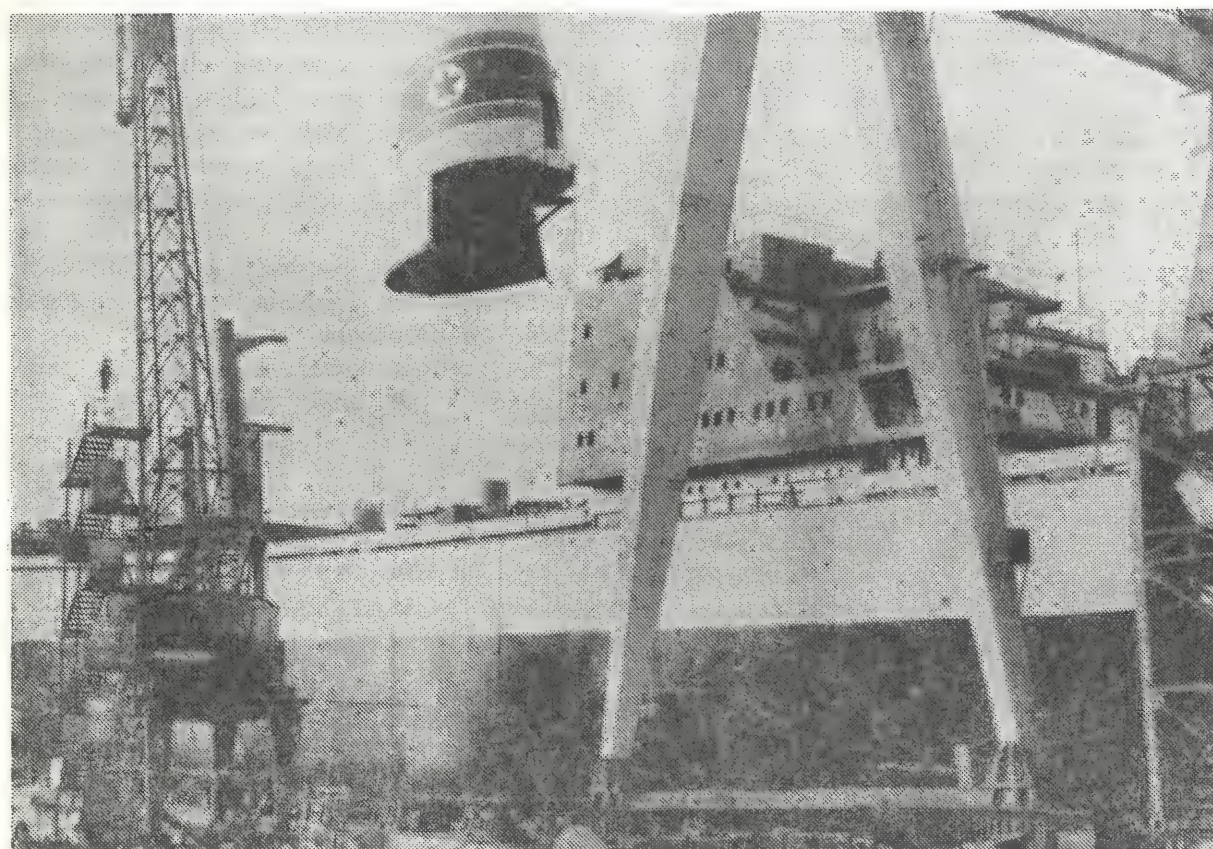
basis and producing at least more than 30 big cargo ships such as 20,000-ton ships, 15,000-ton ships, 5,000-ton ships and 3,000-ton ships every year and bringing the number of our big ships to over 100 in a few years to come at the Meeting of Active Industrial Workers held in March last year.

In order to carry into effect the great leader's teaching given at the commemoration of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, our working class is carrying out at a lightning speed the work of technical reconstruction aimed at mechanizing shipbuilding along modern lines and automating it through streamline and the work to increase the independence of our shipbuilding industry, relying on the strong foundations of our independent national economy.

Our shipbuilding industry, firmly supported by our strong independent Juche economy, will develop more rapidly.

Ko Dong Un

Big ships are built



Creative Labour, Worthwhile Life at a Lumber Station

The Paekdu-san Branch Station under the Rimyongsu Lumber Station honoured with the "Order of Kim Il Sung," the place of fruitful work for lumbermen, is situated in the heart of the thick forest stretching down endlessly from Mt. Paekdu-san, the sacred mountain of revolution.

This forest seethes with creative labour and people live a worthy life there, too.

When the morning sun sheds its brilliant rays on the snow-covered peaks, the train carrying lumbermen starts out, sounding a whistle. Silence is broken and mountains resound with the song of happiness and joy sung by woodcutters.

Thus starts a day's worthwhile life of lumbermen. They are full of a new resolve and immensely encouraged by the historic report delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the meeting in honour of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Sawing machines begin buzzing here and there. Soon woodcutters cry:

"Here a tree is falling."

"Another is going down."

Trees thud down, throwing up silvery sprays of snow into the sky. Falling trees never hurt saplings because trees were cut down in a planned way.

Lumberjacks tackled with other trees in high spirits and with increasing vigor. Their work is really joyful.

Instantly branches are cut off the felled trees and tractors carry away logs.

At the temporary lumber yard pincer-loaders "Paekdu-san" pick up logs into heavy-duty trucks which dash off for the timber collection yard. The yard is full of roars of winches and puffs of locomotives pull-

ing timber wagons.

Pleasant lunch time came.

Actors and actresses of the Ryanggang Provincial Song and Dance Company called at the lumber station. They give an art performance and economic agitation to encourage lumbermen to labour feats. Revolutionary songs echo through the forests.

A soft-drink stand and foodstuff shop on wheels conduct flourishing business at a corner of the felling ground.

Cheerful lunch time is over. Fellers go up again to the cutting ground, carrying sawing machines in high spirits.

The members of a workteam scaled a mountain to prepare a new felling ground.

Their morale is sky-high. They defy deep snow and blizzard on the ridge.

Miserable was the lot of woodcutters in the days of Japanese imperialist rule; they worked hard, wandering from lumber station to lumber station, to earn their scanty living. But now their life is full of happiness and the lumber station has become a place of fruitful work. This is attributable entirely to the great concern and solicitude of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the lumbermen.

The great leader's original policy of introducing rotational felling method suited most to the actual conditions of our country is followed and the life of fellers has been stabilized.

The workers at the branch station live in a lumbermen's settlement near Mt. Paekdu-san, and their life is as comfortable as the urban population's.

They fell trees and plant saplings several times more than the cut trees in an area of 20,000-odd *chongbo*.


~~~~~  
Their felling periodicity is 30 years.

Their settlement consists of more than a hundred modern houses. The "Hall for the Study of the Revolutionary Ideology of Comrade Kim Il Sung" stands at the place of honour in the centre of their settlement. In the club house new films are regularly shown and colourful art performances given quite often. The stores are well stocked with all kinds of goods and foodstuffs including fresh deep-sea fishes. There are also well-appointed welfare-service establishments, and a senior middle school for more than 200 sons and daughters of the timber workers. Each house has water laid on and buses are available when people go to their neighbouring lumbermen's communities.

As stated above, the leader has enabled our woodcutters to live in comfort. But, not content with this, he shows an increasingly great concern for bettering their life with a fatherly affection.

Recently the leader sent a train for the fellers and a car to raftsmen and they use them when they go to work and come back from their work.

The lumbermen in the Paekdu forest are supplied with the best padded clothes, boots and other labour protection goods in winter. Every year, whenever they receive thickly padded boots, they recall with deep emotion the warm solicitude shown by the leader when he once visited their lumber station.

It was one day in May, 1958. He sat knee to knee with workers and acquainted himself with every aspect of their life. He even paid deep attention to their work shoes with which nobody was concerned.

He stressed that shoes were particularly important for those working in mountains in winter and inquired if their work shoes fitted well. And he earnestly instructed to make them specially good boots.

A few years later, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized again at the Plenary Meeting of the Ryanggang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea:

"If the lumberers are to work well, they should first be supplied with durable boots and warm clothing.

To solve this problem, we must set up a special factory in Ryanggang Province to produce clothes exclusively for the lumbermen."

As the woodcutters of this lumber station enjoy such fatherly love of the great leader, they can conquer thick forests one after another with fiery zeal, defying the frigid winter cold in the high mountains 1,700 metres above the sea level.

A creative day is over and lumbermen come back home. Now the settlement becomes more lively. Lumberers' faces are bright with smile and merry songs are on their lips. Happy and worthwhile indeed is the life of these lumberjacks living and working under the warm care of the fatherly leader.

Li Yong Gu

Logs are carried to socialist construction site from the timber collection yard



## Brilliant Solution of Youth Problem

Young people are a great force for the building of a new society, successors to revolution and future masters of the country. So the youth problem is a very important question which determines the destiny of revolution and construction and of a nation.

In our country youth problem has been correctly solved under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. As a result, we have scored tremendous successes in revolution and construction, and have dependable continuators of our revolution and bright prospects for eternal prosperity of our nation.

### BROAD MASSES OF YOUNG PEOPLE RALLIED IN REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The correct solution of the youth problem means closely rallying broad sections of young people in a revolutionary organization, and revolutionally educating and training them to be competent builders of a new society and preparing them as rounded successors to the revolution who will shoulder the destiny of a nation." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by the Delegation of the National Association of Senegalese Journalists," Eng. ed., pp. 4-5.)

What is most important in the correct solution of the youth problem is closely to rally broad sections of young people in a revolutionary organization. Only by building up well a revolutionary organization and uniting broad masses of young people in it is it possible to organize and revolutionize them to be a revolutionary force

and energetically organize and mobilize them for revolution and construction and bring about great social transformations.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung attached great importance to the youth movement in the first days of his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and put much energies into the work with young people.

He formed and guided the Down-with-Imperialism Union (later the Anti-Imperialist Youth League), the Young Communist League and other revolutionary organizations and firmly rallied patriotic youth of all walks of life under the banner of national liberation against imperialism and he created the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army with them and waged a glorious armed struggle for fatherland liberation.

After liberation, too, the great leader paid deep attention to rallying broad sections of young people in a revolutionary organization.

Right after liberation we had the historic task of building a new, democratic Korea through the mobilization of all the patriotic, democratic forces of the country. There appeared a number of youth and student organizations such as the Young Communist League, the "Liberation Youth League," the "Christian Youth Association" and the "Student Union" in our country. And they were engaged in separate activities. Taking advantage of this, domestic reactionary forces tried to win over the young people to their side.

On the other hand the Young Communist League had only a very small number of young people believing in communism in its ranks because of the factionalists' splitt-



ing manoeuvres and "Left" opportunist activities. In some cases it was even pitted against other youth organizations.

Taking into full account such situation of the youth movement and the demand of revolutionary development in our country, the great leader mapped out a wise policy for rallying broad masses of young people in a single youth organization. He disorganized the Young Communist League on his initiative and put other youth organizations out of existence. He newly organized the Democratic Youth League, a mass organization for the youth, to enlist broad masses of youth of all segments in it under the slogan "Patriotic youth, unite under the banner of democracy!" The result was that the split of the youth movement was prevented and broad sections of young people were banded together as a great force even in such a complex situation and vigorously organized and mobilized to build a new country.

When the socialist transformation of production relations was completed, the socioeconomic position of the working people radically changed and all the young people became the socialist working youth, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung developed the Democratic Youth League into the League of Socialist Working Youth (LSWY) and stipulated the tasks of the LSWY.

The LSWY is a militant organization of the Korean youth fighting for the cause of socialism and communism; it is a mass organization comprising the broad masses of youth of all strata in our country. Today our young people, workers, peasants, students, army men and women, are all in the LSWY organizations and are educated and trained to be dependable workers to shoulder the future of the country, contributing to revolutionary struggle and construction work.

As the LSWY is a mass youth organization, we direct great efforts to training an increasing number of communist nuclei in it.

The young communist core elements mean

those young people equipped with communist world outlook, the reserves of the Workers' Party members, those youth who are firm in their class stand, are well prepared ideologically and theoretically and have a revolutionary determination to devote their all to revolution and communism for life with unbounded loyalty to the leader. Only when there are many such core elements the LSWY organizations can strengthen and function properly, educate and remould broad masses of young people of different sections closely to rally them around the Party and lead them all to communist society. When the ranks of young core elements are expanded in the LSWY organizations and all the young people firmly armed with the communist world outlook, the LSWY will develop into a Young Communist League.

#### REVOLUTIONARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF YOUNG PEOPLE

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"In the solution of the youth problem we also attached importance to the work of educating and training the youth and always directed much efforts to it." (Ibid., p. 6.)**

The education and training of youth is one of the fundamental youth problems. Only when youth are educated and trained well to be politico-ideologically and morally sound and prepared fully for revolution, the revolutionary cause can continue to advance dynamically and a nation can have a bright future.

Under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party has always directed great efforts to the education and training of youth and LSWY organizations make the ideological education of youth their central task.

In the ideological education of youth we pay primary attention to Juche education.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche idea is an idea that the

masses of the people are the masters of revolution and construction and they also provide the driving power of revolution and construction, that is, an idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and one is also capable of hewing out one's own destiny. The arming of youth with the Juche idea is important in leading them to actively participate in revolutionary struggle and construction work, deeply conscious that they must carry out revolution and construction themselves and shoulder the future of the country.

We closely equip all youth with the leader's great revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, and with the Party's lines and policies, an embodiment of the idea, and the glorious revolutionary traditions built up by him, so that they can devote themselves to their country's revolution and construction, with high national and revolutionary pride, believing in their strength.

We attach special importance to class education of youth.

Revolution is made over a long period and generations alternate continuously. Class education is especially important in our country because it is divided into the north and south and we are struggling to complete the national-liberation revolution, building socialism in direct confrontation with US imperialism, the ringleader of world reaction. Only through the intensified class education of youth, the rising new generation, they do not forget the past when their parents were oppressed and exploited but can fight uncompromisingly against the enemies of the revolution. Under the slogan "Do not forget the past!" we educate youth not to forget that our people were exploited and oppressed by the imperialists in the past but to fight resolutely against imperialism and the exploiting system.

We educate youth in the lofty patriotic spirit of passionately loving their socialist fatherland and people.

Those who do not love their country and people can neither be zealous in their country's revolution nor fight selflessly for its victory. Through intensified education in socialist patriotism we equip youth with the spirit of ardently loving their country and people and guide them all to fight devotedly to enrich and strengthen and develop their country and promote their people's welfare, and to defend their country and the revolutionary gains from the enemy encroachment.

We also educate youth to like to work and have sound moral qualities. We educate them to like to work, regard labour as a greatest honour, deem it a shame to eat the bread of idleness, take the lead in the difficult tasks anytime and anywhere and do a good bit of work in revolution and construction. We educate youth to thoroughly oppose the way of decayed bourgeois life and always live and work simply and militantly and to be courteous.

We strive to equip youth with advanced science and technology.

When the young people have advanced science and techniques, as well as revolutionary ideology, they can take part in social life really as becomes a master and powerfully promote revolution and construction. We educate all our young people to equip themselves firmly with advanced science and technology, possess more than one technique and actively participate in the technical revolution.

#### VANGUARD, SHOCK BRIGADE

Under the guidance of the great leader and the Party, the Korean youth are fulfilling their honourable duties as a vanguard, shock brigade, taking the lead in carrying out arduous and difficult tasks, on all fronts of socialist construction. As our vivacious, energetic and brave young people undertake the difficult and backbreaking tasks in the van, our revolutionary struggle and construction work are powerfully stepped up.



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today under the leadership of our Party, the Korean youth form the vanguard, a shock brigade on all fronts of economic construction and the building of national defence in order to accelerate socialist construction and safeguard the gains of the revolution, the independence of the country and the security of the people against the enemy's aggression." ("Answers to the Questions Raised by Foreign Journalists," Eng. ed., p. 119.)

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, the Korean youth actively participated in democratic reforms in the northern half of the Republic. Particularly in the hard days of postwar rehabilitation when the socialist revolution and the building of socialism were placed on the order of the day, they gave full scope to their revolutionary zeal and inexhaustible strength and talents. With a high revolutionary zeal they took part in agricultural cooperation and socialist transformation of private trade and industry, great socio-economic reforms in our country; they rehabilitated or built factories, restored railways and rebuilt towns and villages reduced to ashes by the war, tightening their belts and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The Korean youth's firm determination and high revolutionary zeal to build a new happy society faster and better were fully displayed in struggles to realize the country's socialist industrialization and to fulfil the Six-Year Plan. They always took the lead in carrying out difficult and arduous tasks and wrought innovations in production in factories and mines, on farms, and in fishing grounds and on construction sites throughout the country. They not only rendered distinguished services in building an independent socialist industry and an advanced agriculture but also made a great contribution to developing the country's science and technology and to bringing our national culture and arts into brilliant bloom.

The Korean youth displayed matchless pa-

triotic devotion and bravery also in struggle to guard the gains of socialism and their country's sovereignty against the foreign invaders. When the US imperialists ignited a war against our young Republic, the Korean youth defeated the enemies and creditably defended the country's independence and honour, displaying unyielding revolutionary fighting spirit and collective heroism. They are now firmly defending their fatherland and carrying through the Party's military line, fully preparing themselves to crush the enemies at one blow in case of emergency.

The spiritual and moral qualities of our young people have changed beyond recognition through the worthwhile struggle for revolution and construction. Today their morale is very high and they are all rallied closely around the leader and the Party. They are firmly equipped with the leader's revolutionary ideology, the Party's monolithic ideology, and are unanimously resolved to be infinitely faithful to the Party and the revolution.

Our young people regard it as their greatest honour, sacred duty, to warmly love the socialist system and the socialist fatherland and devote themselves to revolutionary struggle and construction work. It is their general traits to like to struggle and work as befitting youth in the Juche era, faithfully participate in the political organizational life, lead a simple and frugal life and help and lead each other forward under the slogan of "One for all and all for one."

The Korean youth will, as ever, vigorously advance in the van of struggle for the building of socialism and communism and fight more valiantly to drive the US imperialists out of south Korea and achieve the independent reunification of the country, under the guidance of the great leader and the Party centre.

They will further strengthen the ties of friendship and solidarity with the progressive youth the world over and always staunchly fight shoulder to shoulder with them in the anti-imperialist common struggle.

## Prospering Rihyon-ri

A neat village with modern dwelling houses nestles at the end of a long stretch of hillocks with fields on it, on the clear and blue Taedong-gang River. The fields are filled with puffs of tractors and people work and live full of vigor, singing songs of happiness.

This village is Rihyon-ri known to the country for the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in January 1961, 15 years ago.

The fatherly leader came to the village by a rugged path in spite of bitter cold and snowstorm. Sitting knee to knee with the farmers on the reed mat in the democratic propaganda hall, he acquainted himself with the agricultural production of the coop farm, the farmers' living conditions, Party work of Party functionaries and Party life of Party members and pointed out the clear-cut direction of the farm's development.

At a general membership meeting of the Rihyon-ri Party organization he made a historic speech entitled "The Main Thing in Party Work Is to Educate, Remould and Unite All People," which marked an important turning point in developing our Party's work and promoting revolution and construction.

After that he called at the village on many occasions.

He taught the farmers how to industrialize and modernize agriculture and develop intensive farming at the edge of fields or on the thrashing ground at times, and at other times he visited dwellings or the village store, and spoke of how to raise the farmers' living standards and make their life cultured.

Before liberation Rihyon-ri was called "Mangja-gol" unfit for human habitation. But now, under the rays of the grateful sun, under the tender care of the leader, it has greeted an era of happiness and prosperity, an age of great change.

When people there formed an agricultural cooperative the leader saw to it that a big pumping station was built in the village to draw up the water of the Taedong-gang River to the hilltop for irrigation. Now the river water comes through over 60 ri-long canals to irrigate all fields.

Using the river water, the villagers made 100 *chongbo* of terraced paddy fields as the leader had taught them, drawing a picture. They built many new pumping stations to introduce sprinkler irrigation and furrow irrigation into vegetable and wheat fields and all other dry fields. The ramified irrigation networks covering all the fields of the farm enable the farmers to reap a rich and stable harvest every year, no matter what flood and drought may come.

The Rihyon-ri people did much to turn the lands which had remained sterile for ages into fertile ones. They spread quantities of manure and sprayed slaked lime and slag in all fields. They surveyed the soil every year, and established a scientific fertilizing system. The amount of chemical fertilizers applied to every *chongbo* of arable land exceeded one ton, and the per-*chongbo* rice and maize yield grew from 1-2 tons in the past to more than 7-8 tons at present.

The leader sent the farmers many trucks, tractors and modern farm machines every year to free them even from toilsome labour and taught them concrete ways to mechanize farm work. There are 15 trucks and more than 60 tractors working on the Rihyon Coop Farm.

They have mechanized almost all tough farming operations such as transport, land readjustment, ploughing, sowing, rice transplanting, harvesting, thrashing, feed crushing and so on. The farm established a farm machine repair shop for itself and manufactured tens of kinds of farm machines adapted to its specific conditions. In the past they did farm work with difficulty, using backward farm implements. But today they have greeted a new era of comprehensive mechanization and allround chemicalization.

In 1975, gross grain output was 2.5 times over 1960—rice 2 times and maize 4 times.

It was said that vegetable did not grow in Rihyon-ri because of its red clay. But this has become a thing of the past. It produces much vegetables through the successive cultivation of various vegetables in different seasons as the leader taught. In 1975 the vegetable output was 11 times over 1960.

In the past there was no orchard in this village. But today it has an orchard of 100 *chongbo*.

It is a modern socialist farm village. In spring apple, peach and apricot flowers are in full blossom and in summer and autumn it produces a great abundance of grains and fruits. The dwelling houses are modern and bright with sunshine, and neat, attractive nurseries and kindergartens are full of cheerful laughter and songs of children.

It has a primary school and a senior middle school and all village children get 11-year compulsory free education. Some 100 agronomists and assistant agronomists are working on the coop farm and each workteam has some ten. All youth can drive trucks and tractors and many coop farmers skilfully handle rice-transplanters and other modern farm machines.

Some time ago there was the last graduation from the working people's middle school, with the



result that all farmers have come to have the knowledge of the middle school graduate or above.

The village clinic has been converted into a hospital and better medical service is rendered to the farmers who get free medical care. The hospital has a maternity. Furthermore, water service has been completely introduced in the village and women don't carry water-jars on their heads.

Each house is rendered radio service and takes in various publications. People televise and conduct various cultural activities.

Their living conditions have improved every year. The per-household grain income of the farmers increased 3.6 times and cash 2.6 times during last 15 years. Indeed, Rihyon-ri has become a rich modern village where the farmers reap a bounteous crop every year and they are all well-off free from all cares.

The villagers' ideological and spiritual qualities have also undergone a radical change.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said at the general membership meeting of the Rihyon-ri Party organization:

"There is nothing more difficult than transforming people.

"Our Party and its members have now buckled down to this most difficult task, the task of educating and transforming people."

Faithful to the leader's teaching, the ri Party organization energetically carried out the ideological education of the farmers.

The farmers study hard the great revolutionary ideology of the leader and his glorious and brilliant

revolutionary history in the well-appointed "hall for the study of the revolutionary ideology of Comrade Kim Il Sung" and "Comrade Kim Il Sung's historic on-the-spot teaching museum." As a result, the Rihyon Coop Farm became known for remoulding people. Communist spirit, collectivist spirit—the spirit of taking good care of common property, loving collectives and organizations and regarding the affairs of the farm as their own—prevails among the farmers.

The farmers are rallied as one around the leader and the Party, and do their best to implement the leader's teachings and Party policies with perfectly pure and clean fidelity. They immensely treasure the socialist gains and are full of a firm resolve to defend them to the last from the enemy encroachment and further consolidate and develop them.

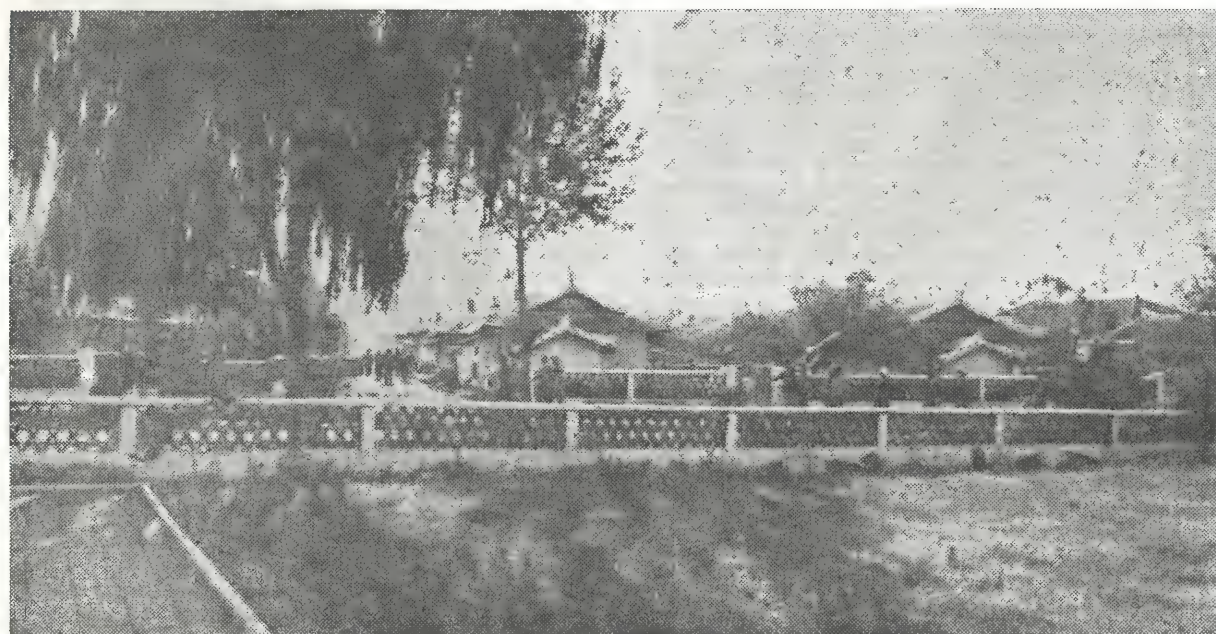
The farmers are all the Chollima riders, the advanced fighters of our times; all workteams are Chollima workteams and the coop farm a Chollima farm.

Rihyon-ri, a prospering socialist farm village, is good to live in today, but it will be better tomorrow.

Upholding the report made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the commemoration of the Party's 30th birthday, the Rihyon-ri people continue to carry out vigorously the three revolutions under the revolutionary slogan "Let us meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture!" in order to bring earlier the brighter future.

Chang Hak Sok

Comfortable dwellings in the village



## Greeting to the 30th Anniversary of the Founding of the Korean Workers' Party

Wilfred Burchett

In the two years since I last visited the DPRK, further great victories have been scored at home and abroad by the Korean people and the Korean Workers' Party led by the beloved leader of the Korean people, President Kim Il Sung. On the home front these victories are symbolised by the completion of the Six-Year Plan 1 year and 4 months ahead of schedule. On the international front by the entry of the DPRK into the camp of the Non-Aligned Nations at the recent Lima Conference. The prestige of the DPRK continues to soar ever higher; that of the puppet regime in the South continues to sink to zero level. Never has the puppet regime been so isolated in world affairs; never has the DPRK had so many friends in the five continents of the world.

The unprecedented economic progress at home and the DPRK's high standing abroad had their beginning with the foundation of the Workers' Party 30 years ago and are directly linked to the strategic and tactical lines put forward by the great leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il Sung at the inaugural conference in October, 1945. The four tasks he set forth at that Conference constituted the foundations of the powerful and prosperous advanced socialist state which the DPRK today represents; its mighty armed forces and its experienced Workers' Party the cadres and members of which have

been tempered in struggle on many fronts—including the terrible armed struggle against US imperialism and its allies.

There are moments in the history of all nations—and especially of all revolutions—that demand clear and far-sighted leadership; a leader capable of evolving policies valid for a whole historical period and capable of rallying the most politically-conscious and self-sacrificing revolutionaries, to implement those policies. Only in this way can factionalism and divisions—the curse of every revolutionary movement—be ended and unity established around a clear political line corresponding to the historic tasks of the day. The Korean people were fortunate enough to have found that leader in the person of Kim Il Sung, his qualities of leadership tempered and proven in the extremely bitter and complicated anti-Japanese struggle.

Elements of the "Juche" principle of self-reliance and counting essentially on one's own forces were incorporated in the policies adopted at the Inaugural Congress of the Workers' Party and have been enriched at every successive Congress and the various Plenums of the Central Committee.

The fruits of this "Juche" line in economic affairs are today clear for the whole world to see. While the capitalist world is plunged into a profound economic crisis, most other countries are severely affected. Developing



countries are the most severely affected because it is the capitalist world which decided the prices that shall be paid for their raw materials—always forced down during a crisis—also the prices which the developing countries must pay for industrial equipment and manufactured goods. But the economy of the DPRK remains stable and rapidly expanding. Industrial and agricultural production continues to advance smoothly at a rate of increase unknown in the developed countries. Despite the appetite of its fast-expanding industries, the DPRK manages to produce 70 per cent of the necessary raw materials which is an outstanding example of the “Juche” principle and ensures that the economy of the DPRK remains unaffected by the world crisis of capitalism. The remaining 30 per cent of raw materials the DPRK obtains by exchanges on an equal footing, mainly with other socialist countries.

One only has to look into the shops; to travel in the countryside; to visit the factories and mines of the DPRK to see the results of the “Juche” policy of self-reliance.

The results of the Lima Conference of Non-Aligned Nations were a striking example of the success of the “Juche” policy in foreign affairs. If the DPRK was warmly welcomed into the Non-Aligned family and the Seoul regime was rebuffed, this was precisely because the overwhelming majority of Non-Aligned Nations recognised that the DPRK was truly an independent and sovereign country; the Pak Jung Hi regime a miserable puppet of a foreign power; created, maintained and occupied by the United States. It is often said that history teaches by negative example. The Seoul regime represents such an example by its “non-Juche” policies in internal and external affairs. An occupied country; the slave labour of its people exploited by US, Japanese and multi-national monopolies—the fruits of their work exported abroad. Many of its factories were set up not

only to exploit cheap South Korean labour but because Japanese capitalists were forced to export their pollution-making industries. Its foreign policy dictated by Washington, the Seoul regime represents the ultimate in national degradation.

The 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers’ Party is an occasion for Koreans on both sides of the military demarcation line to reflect on the situation since the defeat of the Japanese imperialists and the ending of the nightmare of their occupation. In the North after the victory over US imperialism, tremendous social and economic advances at “Chollima” speed have achieved a high degree of prosperity and a degree of cradle-to-grave social welfare such as no other people in the world enjoy. National independence and dignity has been attained and widely recognized internationally. A people united and closely rallied around the CC of the Workers’ Party and its brilliant, outstanding revolutionary leader, President Kim Il Sung. Under the 30 years of fascist dictatorship and US military occupation regime in the South tens of millions of pairs of eyes and ears will be directed towards the North to catch an echo of the celebrations. The recent example of Indochina has shown that no military and police forces can indefinitely divide people who want to be reunited; nor maintain hated, repressive regimes in power for ever. The day will undoubtedly come (and the example of Indochina shows that such things can happen quite suddenly) when the entire Korean people will celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the Workers’ Party!

*A.S. Bunker*  
9/10/75

## One Day at a Colliery Hospital

The Korean people lead a happy life with no worry of medical care under the best medical service system established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

**“Universal free medical care has also been introduced in this country, so that all the working people are free from worries of medical care.”**

Recently I visited the Kowon colliers’ community in the eastern part of the country.

Three to four-storeyed apartment houses and one-storeyed modern houses stood in rows and they were in harmonious ensemble.

People there pleased my eye. They were all healthy and vigorous.

I headed to the colliery hospital at the foot of a mountain through the community.

The hospital director told me about the size of the hospital and its medical service to the colliers and their families.

The hospital’s total floor space was 3,700 square metres. It had 16 departments including internal department, surgery and maternity department.

It had also a special room for mud and paraffin treatment and other physiotherapeutic rooms for colliers, laboratories and a function-examination room.

They were all well-appointed.

There were over 150 medical workers in the hospital.

The sick-rooms attached to the three-storeyed main building of the hospital were almost empty.

“As you see, sick-rooms are modern and kept neat and clean. But they are always empty,” started the director and continued:

Doctors do not wait for the patients to come to the hospital but call on the latter. Every afternoon they go out to their sections to look after the health of people. They are responsible for the health of the population in their sections. They conduct a brisk hygienic propaganda to enrich the hygienic knowledge of the population. If they find people who have the slightest troubles in their bodies, they actively treat them without loss of time.

From the pharmacy, a pride of the hospital, I could see the lofty spirit of the medical workers there admirably materializing the teaching of the great leader who holds man dearest in the world.

They see their happiness and pride in the good

health of the coal miners and do everything with a high sense of responsibility as befitting a master. They built a pharmacy in their hospital.

They collected herbs in mountains, planted herbs in over 5,000 *pyong* of land around the hospital and made such good tonics as Mansam-go, Kyongok-go and Poyang-go of them for colliers.

From the hospital, too, I felt very grateful again to the leader who introduced universal free medical service, paying a deep attention to the health of the people and sparing nothing for it.

In afternoon all doctors went out of the hospital for their sections with their kits slung across their shoulders. Their faces were full of joy.

I went down to the underground hewing face together with a doctress who was in charge of the Tongil Pit.

The face was automatically air-conditioned, so the air there was as clear, clean and fresh as outside.

I followed her into a brightly-lit room. There were colliers lying on beds under the sun lamps. They wore sun glasses.

She said that according to the instructions of the fatherly leader sun lamps had been installed in every pit for colliers working underground. And she told me many such moving stories about his fatherly care and love for colliers.

Old Son Byong Dok, vice-chief engineer in charge of production and a Merited Collier, said that he had begun to work as a coal digger at 12 years of age and spoke of the colliery in the pre-liberation days as a living hell.

According to him, there was not a doctor there before liberation who could apply acupuncture, to say nothing of a hospital.

The colliers dug coal with hoes in the dark pit like a badger hole and carried out coal on their backs through the over 2 kilometre-long tunnel.

They were whipped by the overseers. After a few years of hard work they were maimed or their backs bent and suffered from knee-joint rheumatism and lung troubles.

But today, they receive completely free medical care thanks to the fatherly leader.

In order to be boundlessly loyal to the fatherly leader, they had fulfilled their Six-Year Plan assignments in a little more than two years and with an unrelaxing spirit and energy they were making continued innovations, when I left the pit.

Kwon O Song





## "The Path Traversed by a Medical Scientist"

The Korean Feature Film Studio has recently produced a feature film titled "The Path Traversed by a Medical Scientist."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Our Party provided our intellectuals with all the conditions necessary for them to give full play to their knowledge and skill. It opened up a road of unlimited development for them."**

Pak Ju Min sincerely advises his teacher Choe Nam Ho not to have any illusion about Yanks, but the latter says that science has nothing to do with ideology



The film deals with a conscientious medical scientist of south Korea. He undergoes painful experiences in the course of his scientific pursuit in south Korea. He is even cheated into serving the US imperialists.

He comes to the northern half of our Republic and starts real scientific research.

A scientific forum takes place in Seoul at a time when the US imperialists occupying south Korea are

secretly preparing an armed attack against the north in an attempt to place the whole of Korea under their control.

At the forum Choe Nam Ho speaks about transplantation operation of eyeball, bone, arm and leg, a subject on which he has been working for many years out of a desire to serve people better. But some of speakers sneer at him. They say that he is daydreaming.

He makes up his mind to succeed in his research at any cost. He tries to get a financial help from the "Tongyang Company" to build his research institute. But he fails. Now he pins his hope on the US imperialists.

Kang Song Baek, director of a puppet army hospital and one of his collegemates, introduces him to the "health advisor" of the US embassy. Nam Ho meets the Yankee.

Nam Ho disagrees with his student Pak Ju Min. Pak Ju Min advises Nam Ho to dispel illusion about US imperialism and return to national conscience. Nam Ho says that science has nothing to do with ideology and breaks with his beloved student Pak Ju Min and his sister Nam Hi.

Things, however, do not go as he wishes.

In a church yard priest Howard and "health advisor" Kolman secretly talk about using Nam Ho in the war of aggression against the northern half of the Republic which they would soon start.

Nam Ho is trapped into the puppet army hospital. Against his will, he betrays his country and people, serving the Yankees in their war of aggression.

One day, his superior orders Nam Ho to draw blood from wounded south Korean puppet army men for injured aggressive US imperialist army men.

Now his national conscience talks. He flatly rejects. He is shot at.

Nam Ho is rescued by the Korean People's Army men who are on a southward march, wiping out US imperialist aggressors.

At a medical station of the People's Army, he sees people in the north and the People's Army men fighting for national independence and their own happiness as the masters of their country. He

also meets south Korean people fighting together with the former to drive out the US imperialists. He is strongly impressed by their noble spiritual and moral qualities and deeply repents of his own serious crime against the nation.

One day, the director of the medical station finds Nam Ho's half-burned papers on transplantation operation and calls on Nam Ho.

The director tells him that the fatherly leader said, in his historic speech on his triumphant return after the liberation of the country, that those with strength, let them give strength; those with knowledge, let them give knowledge; those with money, let them give money and all people who truly love their country and nation should unite closely in the efforts to build a new state and that he collected intellectuals scattered in the different parts of the country and wisely led them.

He also tells him that the leader

**National conscience talks. Nam Ho flatly refuses to execute the order of the director of the puppet army hospital**



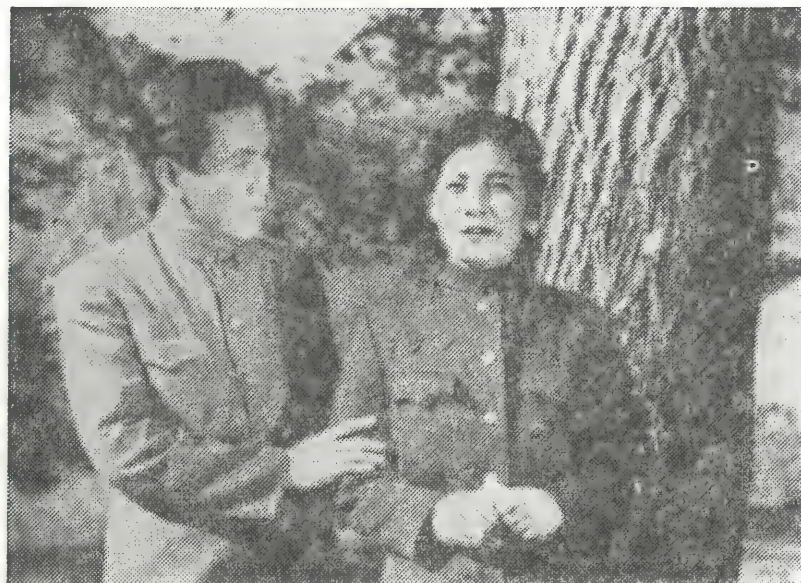
**Hak Jun, the director of the medical station of the Korean People's Army, kindly tells Nam Ho about our Party's policy towards intellectuals advanced by the fatherly leader**

always says that we should warmly embrace the south Korean intellectuals who don't know yet where to go or commit crimes against their will under the tyranny of the Yankees, taking into account their patriotism and revolutionary spirit.

Having learned our Party's policy toward intellectuals advanced by the great leader, Nam Ho resolves to devote himself to his country and people as the heroic People's Army men do.

He volunteers to go behind the enemy line at the risk of his life to save a seriously wounded scout of





Brother and sister reunite on the road of struggle

the People's Army.

On his way back, he is hotly pursued by the enemy. After many troubles he comes back to the medical station. He takes the right path and serves his fatherland and people. He meets with Pak Ju Min, his student. He serves the People's Army as an officer. Pak Ju Min tells him that his sister Nam Hi was a student of a medical college in the north and is now serving the People's Army as an officer.

Called back from the front at the order of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Nam Ho becomes a member of an orthopedic research group newly formed.

His long-cherished desire for scientific research has come true. In front of the up-to-date experi-

mental apparatuses sent personally by the leader in the war fire, he, shedding tears of grateful joy, makes up his mind to dedicate himself to scientific research for his fatherland and people, and for the revolution.

In the laboratory Nam Ho meets his sister Nam Hi who came back to the college.

The film is of high ideological and artistic value and the performance of the actors is good.

The feature film "The Path Traversed by a Medical Scientist" shows the correctness and great vitality of our Party's policy toward intellectuals. It contributes to rallying more closely our people, intellectuals in particular, around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and inspires them to struggle devotedly to carry out the revolutionary cause led by the fatherly leader.

Deeply moved by the great concern of the fatherly leader for the development of Juche national science and technology Nam

Ho makes a pledge of allegiance



## Kuryong Waterfall

Kuryong (Nine Dragon) Waterfall is in Oe-Kumgang (Outer-Kumgang) of world-famous Mt. Kumgang-san or Diamond Mountain, boasting of superb scenic beauty.

It is one of Korea's three biggest cataracts including Pakyon Waterfall.

The waterfall gushes over the edge of a sheer precipice. It is usually 82 metres long but in the rainy season it is 100 metres long.

Crystal-clear streams wind through beautiful valleys and form Sang Pal Dam or Upper Eight Ponds in the depressions on the granite precipice before cascading down. It is said that fairies came down there from the sky to swim. The waterfall dug a pothole 13 metres deep. The legend says that nine dragons, guards of the mountain, lived in the hole. Hence it was named Kuryong Yon or Nine Dragon Pond and the waterfall Kuryong (Nine Dragon) Waterfall.

Majestic and wonderful is the sight of the precipitous descent of a stream spraying silvery water.

The waterfall is in pleasing ensemble with the surrounding fantastically-shaped rocks and luxuriant verdure. Sightseers are perfectly fascinated by its beauty.

There are many inscriptions engraved by visitors on the rocks around the waterfall.

Roads have been laid for tourists. And pavilions built around the waterfall add beauty to nature. Kuryong-dae or Nine Dragon Pavilion on the opposite side of the waterfall whose roof looks like a flying crane boasts of Korea's traditional architecture.

In August, 1974, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited again Mt. Kumgang-san and came up to the

very pavilion. Seeing the superb view of the mountain, he instructed to arrange better the picturesque mountain with gorgeous peaks and crystal-clear streams for the people.

Like all other scenic spots in our country, the waterfall area

has turned into an ideal recreation ground for working people.

Admiring the wonderful scenery, visitors there renew their resolution to pour all their energies into the grand socialist construction to be loyal to the leader.





# KORYO PORCELAIN

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:  
**"The ceramics of our country are traditionally famous. Our ancestors produced excellent ceramics."**

From old times our ancestors, highly endowed with wisdom and talent, produced fine porcelains.

Especially, the high-quality porcelains made by people of Koryo, a feudal state which existed on our territory from the early 10th to the late 14th century, take a pre-eminent place in the pottery history of both our country and the world.

The Koryo people inherited the ceramic art from their ancestors and developed it in their own way, so that they produced porcelains of graceful and reposeful colours, elegant and delicate designs and fine shapes.

The Koryo porcelains were various in colours—blue, white and black. The most famous was celadon. It was pure as the heart of the Koryo people and clear as the sky of Korea, and was rich in national flavor.

Koryo's ceramic art was unique. Porcelains had pictorial patterns and sculptured designs.

The Koryo potters applied a unique inlaying method in designing.

Employing this method, they manufactured exquisite ceramics with designs of our beautiful landscapes, various plants and animals and diverse patterns. So they were of high aesthetic value as industrial art objects.

The Koryo porcelains looked graceful, quaint and refreshing.

There were pitchers, which shaped like a pomegranate, a bottle gourd

or a bamboo shoot, containers for ink-stone water, which shaped like a dove, mandarin duck or a duck, and other ceramics which resembled various plants and animals.

The graceful, slender and bold figures and shapes added much to the artistic value of the Koryo porcelains.

So Koryo porcelains won world-wide fame and were exported to many countries in large quantities.

Now the Koryo porcelains, the creation of the inventive wisdom and remarkable talents of our people, are our valuable cultural wealth.

Song Se Jin

Koryo porcelains kept in the Korean History Museum



## Burning Desire for National Reunification

It is the New Year's day morning.  
 I quietly draw up the curtain.

The sun over Moran-bong Hill shines more brightly in this morning as though celebrating the New Year's day.

Songs of happiness flow out of the festively bedecked windows of apartments in the new magnificent Rakwon Street.

Buses and trolley buses adorned with flowers run on the beautifully decorated streets over which the deep blue and red national flags are fluttering in wind.

Joyful and happy indeed is the New Year's day in Juche Korea, the land of Chollima!

My home is also full of happy laughter. My children in their best boast of their dresses' colours among themselves and my wife is busy preparing a good table for the New Year's day.

I feel deeply grateful to the great leader for having made my family live a happy life.

I place a basket of azaleas raised carefully by my family with a loyal heart in front of the fatherly leader's portrait respectfully hung on the wall and heartily wish him a long life in good health, offering the New Year's greetings to him.

My happy children sitting around a well-appointed table awaken my memory of a south Korean young girl I have seen in a publication.

Unable to bear hunger, she ate falling snow on the morning of a New Year's day, wishing that it were rice. Her voice seems to ring in my ears, so I cannot take up my spoon.

"My dear, what are you thinking about? This is a carp you like," says my wife.

The word, carp, deeply pains me. I have a good reason.

A few years ago I spent my leave at the Songdowon Holiday Home in Wonsan.

There I got acquainted with a man from south Korea. One morning, when he was

served with chops of carp, his face suddenly changed its colour and he was lost in deep thought.

I asked him why. And he told me a heart-rending story about carp:

It was when he lived in south Korea.

On a New Year's day he could not even serve a bowlful of rice to his ill mother.

After many thoughts he went out to a river. He broke ice and caught a carp all day long. He ran to his home to boil it for his mother. But the cruel landlord came along with his steward and urged him to give it to him for debt, saying that they could not eat it even on the New Year's day without paying off debt, and tried to snatch it from him.

Red hot with rage, he struck him on his face with the carp and knocked him down with his strong fists.

After that he came over to the northern half of the Republic he had always longed for to live a happy life under the warm care of the fatherly leader.

This story deeply impressed the holiday makers. In fact, it is a reality in south Korea today that the sweeping majority of people cannot even eat fish on the New Year's day, to say nothing of rice.

This New Year's day, the man must be sitting in tears at a bountiful table, thinking of his mother and younger sister in south Korea. How painful it is for him to be unable to go to his home village within a half day's distance in south Korea to see his mother and younger sister!

How happy they would be if they could come to the north to enjoy the New Year's day together with him leading a happy life under the tender care of the leader!

Why should one family and one nation see in another New Year torn apart, without banishing the pain of split!

My heart bleeds to think of the awful reality of death-spelling south Korean society, a living hell; whole families kill themselves by



poisons, unable to find means of living, and blood banks swarm with people who come to sell their blood on the New Year's day.

In south Korean society under barbarous US imperialist rule, the New Year's day is only for a handful of fascist rulers and the rich and powerful.

South Korea is a land of darkness where political freedoms and democratic rights are totally denied and the military fascists have their own way in everything; it is a corrupt society where the national economy has been utterly ruined and all manner of immorality and depravity are in vogue. So the workers, peasants and other poor people cannot think of celebrating or celebrate the New Year's day.

He must be thinking of his mother and younger sister greeting the New Year in tears and deep sighs under the tyranny of the US imperialists and the military fascists, his heart burning with anger against the enemies.

Who keep him from realizing his earnest desire to enjoy the New Year's day together with his dear mother and younger sister in south Korea!

Who have erected barriers between the north and south!

It is none other than the enemies, the US imperialists and their lackeys, that have brought the tragedy of territorial and national split.

They even block in every way correspondence between the north and south and the visit of personalities.

An end must be put to the tragic territorial and national partition which has lasted 30 years owing to the splitting manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their stooges and our country must be reunified as soon as possible.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Reunifying our divided country is the greatest national duty and the most important revolutionary task for our Party and people."

National reunification is the unanimous aspiration of our people, their burning desire that no one else can check and their historic cause that should be realized without fail.

Greeting the hopeful New Year promising victory and glory, our desire for reunification grows stronger.

At a time when all Koreans thirst for national reunification, the enemies, the US imperialists, instigate the traitorous Pak Jung Hi gang to create "two Koreas" and permanently divide Korea.

However wild they may run they will be kicked out of south Korea as they suffered a miserable defeat and were driven out of Indochina, and the hateful barriers bisecting our country will fall to pieces without fail.

No force on earth can block the road of our people striving to realize the programme of national reunification reclarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

I think, with happy tears in my eyes, of the day of national reunification, looking at the dark sky over south Korea, the day when all our compatriots will celebrate reunification, hugging each other with boundless joy and emotion, in the presence of the great leader, with the land of 3,000 *ri* ringing with gun salutes and cheers, on the square of reunification, the day when all our people will live a happy life under the warm care of the leader after reunification.

That day will be the greatest, happiest holiday for our people.

The day is not far off.

I will do my utmost to bring the day earlier in accordance with the programme of national reunification put forth by the leader.

The day of reunification is sure to come when the whole family, all our compatriots in the north and south, will celebrate together the New Year's day under the tender care of the great leader.

Kang Gon Hong

## US Imperialist Aggressor Troops Must Quit South Korea at Once

Thirty years have passed since Korea's bisection into north and south and 22 years since the ceasefire in Korea.

But the national aspiration of the Korean people for the country's reunification still remains unrealized and tension yet grips Korea. This is entirely due to the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their policy of aggression.

In an attempt to keep their hold on south Korea as their colony and military base, the US imperialists have hindered the independent, peaceful reunification of our country in every way.

Particularly after they were defeated and driven out of Indochina, they have become more desperate.

They, absurdly crying that south Korea is their "forward defence zone," brought into south Korea more weapons of mass destruction and are making nuclear blackmail, and at the same time, they are egging the south Korean warlike elements on to ceaselessly perpetrate military provocations against our Republic.

The continued south Korean occupation of the US imperialist aggressor troops will only deepen our national split, aggravate tension in Korea and more seriously menace peace and security in Asia.

The withdrawal of the US imperialist army of aggression from south Korea is a pressing matter whose settlement does not allow a moment's delay, in view of both the ardent desire of the Korean people for reunification and the real demand for preservation of peace and security in Asia.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "It is now an irresistible demand of the time to make the US troops bearing the signboard of the 'UN forces' withdraw from south Korea and let the Korean people solve the problem of Korean reunification by themselves."

At the UN and on other international arena and among the world peace-loving people, it is demanded more strongly that the US imperialist aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and the problem of Korean reunification be settled by the Korean people themselves.

The 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a just resolution demanding the withdrawal of the US imperialist army of aggression from south Korea for the first time since the UN debate of the Korean question.

The resolution submitted by 43 UN member states and passed with the approval of overwhelming majority demands the dissolution of the "UN Command," the withdrawal of the US troops bearing the "UN forces" cap from south Korea and the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

This fully accords with the will of both the Korean people and the world progressive people.

But, the US imperialists are trying to justify their occupation of south Korea with the illegal "ROK-US Mutual Defence Pact," saying that they would dissolve the "UN Command."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "The 'UN force' in south Korea is precisely US troops and, therefore, the dissolution of the 'UN Command' and the withdrawal of the US troops are questions absolutely inseparable from each other."

It is an undeniable historical fact that the US imperialist aggressor troops had occupied south Korea under the signboard of the "UN forces" already before the conclusion of the "ROK-US Mutual Defence Pact."

Unable to justify the occupation of south Korea by their aggressor troops in the name of the UN any longer, they are now trying to do so with the illegal "ROK-US Mutual Defence Pact"



concluded with the south Korean puppet "regime" which can never represent Korea in violation of the Armistice Agreement, but it is of no avail.

The US imperialists are vociferating about the "threat of southward aggression" in an attempt to stay on in south Korea. But it is a deceptive trick brought to full light long ago.

It is the consistent position of our Party and the Government of our Republic never to use force of arms unless the enemies attack us. The threat of aggression really existing in Korea today comes not from the north but from the south. As facts show, there has never been any "threat of invasion from the north" nor does it exist even now. It is an out-and-out lie and a stratagem-slogan devised for covering up the aggression and war preparations of the US imperialists and their stooges.

It is a matter of great urgency to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the US on the condition of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

When the present Armistice Agreement is replaced by a peace agreement between the DPRK and the US, the factor of another war in Korea will be eliminated, favourable conditions will be created for achieving a durable peace in Korea and the independent, peaceful solution of the Korean question and great contributions will be made to maintaining peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

But the US imperialists try to keep the state of ceasefire, rejecting our fair proposal for concluding a peace agreement. This reveals their aggressive design to station their troops in south Korea indefinitely, keep the military confrontation between north and south and perpetuate Korea's split under the pretext of maintaining the "Armistice Agreement."

When the US imperialist army of aggression withdraws from south Korea and an end is put to outside interference, tension in Korea will be removed and the Korean people settle the national reunification question, their own internal affair, by themselves peacefully on the democratic principle.

We have already advanced a number of fair and realistic proposals for settling problems arising from maintaining a durable peace in Korea and achieving the independent, peaceful reunification of the country after the withdrawal

of the US imperialist army of aggression from south Korea.

Nevertheless, the US imperialists and their followers speak noisily about "vacuum" and "exclusion."

This also reveals their aggressive design. They seek, as ever, to justify the south Korean occupation of the US imperialist aggression troops, keep the military confrontation and create "two Koreas."

With nothing can the US imperialist aggressors refuse to meet the strong demand of the Korean people and the world people for an end to the south Korean occupation of their aggression troops.

The whole course of the UN debate of the Korean question last year fully showed that the day has gone never to return when the US could use the UN for its aggression and interference in other countries.

Ours is an era of independence. It is an anachronistic rash act that the US imperialists are trying to stay on in south Korea today when the final collapse of imperialist colonial system is placed on the order of the day by the resolute struggle of the oppressed peoples for national liberation, independence and sovereignty.

They must disband the "UN Command" and immediately pull out their aggressor troops occupying south Korea under the signboard of the UN, according to the unanimous demand of the majority of countries of the world and all the progressive people and the demand of the resolution co-sponsored by 43 countries. And they must accept our proposal for concluding a peace agreement between the DPRK and the US.

If they keep their aggression troops stationed in south Korea and continue aggressive machinations, disregarding repeated demand of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people, they will suffer a more miserable defeat.

No force on earth can check the just cause of the Korean people for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

Actively supported and encouraged by the world people, the Korean people will force the US imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea sooner or later and complete the historic cause of national reunification without fail.

## South Korean Economy Faces Ruinous Crisis

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Reduced to a military appendage of US imperialism, the south Korean economy is faced with unavoidable ruin."**

Today the south Korean economy faces an irretrievably serious crisis. The south Korean economy, which has followed the path of dependence and ruin on account of US imperialism's policy for colonial enslavement and the toadyist and treacherous economic policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, is now in an irreparably destructive crisis under the pressure of flooding foreign monopoly capital and under the influence of the economic crisis sweeping the world capitalist market.

The serious economic crisis in south Korea is a general one which affects all spheres and all units of economic life and is pretty destructive.

It is most striking in industry.

Because of the ever-increasing pressure of foreign monopoly capital and ever-growing shortage of funds and raw materials and marketing difficulty, an increasing number of industrial enterprises go bankrupt or reduce their operation.

Even according to the official data published by the south Korean puppet clique, the average operation rate of the medium and

small enterprises making up more than 90 per cent of the south Korean industrial enterprises was only 40-60 per cent in the first half of last year alone and thousands of medium and small enterprises had already closed their doors. The same is true of the "government-run enterprises" and comprador capitalists' enterprises which are the economic foothold of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique. More than 85 per cent of the "enterprises run with foreign capital" which had introduced a huge amount of foreign capital under the aegis of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and enjoyed the "special favour in obtaining credit" have been reduced to "unstable enterprises" without operation capacity. Among them are "Modern Group," "Wonpung Industry" and "Choson Corporation" which rank among the ten big enterprises of south Korean comprador capitalists.

Moreover, the Japanese monopoly capitalists' enterprises in Masan and other foreign enterprises in south Korea suspend their operation indefinitely or close down their doors.

The bankruptcy of a large number of enterprises and the reduction of operation at all enterprises brought about a sharp fall in production, mass unemployment and skyrocketing prices.

Even according to the announcement of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, as many as 234,000

workers in the domains of industry and service lost their jobs during the first three months of last year.

Mounting unemployment has become an acute social problem in south Korea today.

In 1974, prices as a whole went up by 50 per cent over 1973, and they rose by another 20 per cent by June 1975. Various charges and rates were hiked by 110-180 per cent on an average.

Skyrocketing prices have caused a ruinous inflation.

In south Korea the major paper currency is that of 5,000 won and 10,000 won and even children regard 10-won or 100-won paper money as wastepaper.

The inflation further aggravates the economic crisis in south Korea and worsens the living conditions of the south Korean people in poverty.

The general reduction in production has thrown the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique into an uncontrollable confusion and crisis in finance and foreign exchange.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are so heavily in debt that they cannot balance the "financial budget." They must pay mountains of debts immediately to foreign countries—trade deficit, principal and interest of credits and other deficits.

In 1974, they had to pay 1,000 million dollars of principal and interest of loans to foreign coun-





tries and their trade deficit far exceeded 2,000 million dollars.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's "foreign exchange plan" also fell through due to a trade deficit of 905 million dollars in the first half of last year according to their announcement.

Seriousness in financial crisis the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique face is clearly proved by the fact that all banks in south Korea have no "money to repay deposit" and cannot render loan service.

South Korea's agriculture also faces a serious crisis.

Because of the US imperialists' colonial agricultural policy and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's anti-popular agricultural policy, agricultural production is decreasing every year. The arable land and sown areas are reduced by tens of thousands of *chongbo* every year and more than 80 per cent of farmlands have been acidified.

South Korea meets only 60 to 65 per cent of its food demand and imports 3.5-4 million tons of food grain from abroad every year. Yet it suffers from food famine.

The ruinous crisis in industry and agriculture seriously affects transport, communications, construction and other economic branches.

The motor and other transport suffer from a serious fuel crisis under the influence of the world fuel fluctuation and almost all construction work remains suspended except military building.

The serious economic crisis in south Korea is the inevitable outcome of the US imperialists' colonial enslavement policy towards south Korea and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's flunkeyist, trea-

cherous policy of depending on foreign forces.

After his seizure of the puppet power the flunkey-traitor Pak Jung Hi placed all manpower and material resources in the hands of the US and Japanese aggressors and made the south Korean economy more thoroughly dependent on foreign monopoly capital, introducing foreign capital recklessly, in order to remain long in "power" and live an easy life with the backing of foreign forces.

As a result, the south Korean economy has been reduced to a completely dependent, unstable, crisis-ridden economy unable to maintain itself a single day without foreign "economic aid." Serious crisis is further worsened by the general economic crisis sweeping the United States and other capitalist countries.

The ruinous economic crisis in south Korea is aggravated by the madly intensified militarization of the economy by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for new war preparations.

Openly crying for "unification by prevailing over communism" instead of the peaceful reunification of the country, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique make the weak south Korean economy suffer from a more ruinous crisis by channelling all resources exclusively into the military sphere.

The economic crisis in south Korea created by the US imperialists and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet band, shakes the "revitalized" fascist dictatorship to its core and strengthens the anti-"government" sentiment of the people.

Quite upset by ever deepening and spreading economic crisis,

the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are making desperate efforts to pass through it with the help of US, Japanese and other foreign monopoly capital.

As of the end of 1974, foreign debts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique reached 7,650 million dollars. Nevertheless, they are begging for help to introduce another 8,000 million dollars from foreign countries over three-four years. With no amount of desperate efforts, however, can they deliver the south Korean economy from the ruinous crisis. They will only make the south Korean economy more dependent and aggravate its crisis.

Now the complaints and resistance of the south Korean people against the Pak Jung Hi puppet band are mounting high as never before and their struggle is flaring up like a wild fire against the "revitalized" fascist rule.

Pak Song Hyon

**INSIDE BACK COVER:** Workers of the North Pyongan Provincial Branch of the Academy of Agricultural Science strive to work out scientific methods of rice cultivation

**BACK COVER:** Historic Mangyong-bong Hill

No. 59342





No. 13502



**Korea Today**

PYONGYANG

**2**

1976